

U.S. TO RECOGNISE DOUBLE ARMAMENT ON TRADING SHIPS

Is Forecast As Result Of
German Threats Of In-
creased 'Frightfulness'

VAST MINE FIELD

New British North Sea De-
fence Covers Area Of
320 Miles By 170

HEMS GERMANY IN

Only Passages Now Left To
Her Are Through Neu-
tral Territorial Waters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—Telegrams from America state that the renewed threats of German frightfulness in retaliation for the alleged new British mine-field in the north-east of the North Sea and the increased armament of British merchantmen is causing apprehension among the authorities. The forecast is made that the State Department will take the position that belligerent merchantmen are entitled to a heavier armament than heretofore and may mount guns fore and aft, without losing their customary rights.

Vast New Mine-Field

Though nothing has been announced in London, the State Department at Washington publishes details of the new British mine-field as they have been communicated to neutrals. It is of very great extent, being from south-west to north-east, about three hundred and twenty miles in length and from north to south, one hundred and seventy miles. It blocks the approach to the North Sea coast of Germany, except through neutral territorial waters.

It extends south-west from a point four miles west of the west coast of Jutland, south-west of Ringkobing, across the North Sea, north of Horns Reef, thence southward, including the Dogger Bank, to a point off the coast of Yorkshire, south of Flamborough, then south-east to the neighborhood of the Dutch Frisian Islands, approaching to within seven miles of Terschelling.

Blockade Nearly Complete

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Nottingham, today, said that the blockade of Germany is very nearly complete. He believed Britain had absolutely destroyed the enemies' exports over-seas and had practically destroyed their imports from overseas.

It was very difficult to be certain concerning what was happening with the Central powers, but, for many weeks, the stream of evidence from many sources had been all in one direction, namely: food-riots, food-queues, a shortage of copper and an absence of rubber. It seemed especially beyond question that the Germans have little wool and less cotton and are making clothing and boots from paper.

Turned Adrift In Gale

The Admiralty relates the story of the cold-blooded brutality displayed by the Germans when they torpedoed the s.s. *Artis* (2,570 tons). A heavy easterly gale was blowing when the vessel was sunk. Sixteen survivors were turned adrift and, when they were picked up, three days later, seven had died from wounds and exposure.

The British steamer *Jevington* (3,747 tons), the Norwegian steamers *Thersedal* (1,762 tons), *Donstad* (698 tons) and *Fulton* (1,030 tons) and the Russian steamer *Egret* (4,055 tons) have been sunk.

Lloyd's state that the s.s. *Clan Shaw* (2,943 tons), which struck a mine and went ashore on the 23rd, has since broken its back and is a total wreck. Salvage has been abandoned.

Dutch See Compensation

Amsterdam, January 30.—Referring to the report in German newspapers that Great Britain is beginning a stricter blockade of the German North Sea coast, the *Telegraaf* says that, if this should lessen the submarine danger, the advantage to Dutch shipping would outweigh the extra burden imposed.

All War Submarines Are Denied Entrance To Norwegian Waters

Allowed Temporary Anchorage
Only If In Distress; Contra-
vention Will Mean Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, January 31.—King Haakon has signed a decree prohibiting the war-submarines of belligerents entering Norwegian waters, except owing to storms, or damage, or in order to save life, when they must be unarmored, show their nationality and also signal the reason for their presence. They must leave as soon as the reason for their entry is no longer valid.

The war-submarines of countries other than the belligerents are also prohibited from entering Norwegian waters, except during day-light and unarmored, when they must show their nationality.

Submarines contravening this decree will be liable to attack by Norwegian warships.

CROMER'S EGYPT WORK IS EULOGISED BY TIMES

Seldom Greater Transformation
Witnessed Than He Achieved
In Quarter Century

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 30.—The newspapers print long memoirs of Earl Cromer and high tributes to his work in Egypt and India.

The *Times* describes him as not only one of the ablest and most successful masters of constructive statesmanship who have built up the Empire, but also as one of the greatest Englishmen. A high sense of his public and private duty, transparent honesty, straightforwardness, steadfast courage, indomitable perseverance and an absolute sanity of judgment were his most conspicuous characteristics.

The *Times* believes that the judgment of history on Earl Cromer's work in Egypt will place him even higher than he stands today. The world has seldom, if ever, witnessed a greater transformation than the one he wrought in Egypt in less than a quarter of a century.

It emphasizes that Earl Cromer never had a free hand and it was only by slow degrees, after events had constantly justified his wisdom, that he acquired the commanding authority which he retained to the end of his public career. His epitaph might well be: "He never wearied in well-doing."

NOBEL PRIZE FOR WILSON?

New York, Jan. 25.—It is observed in financial circles that President Wilson's speech will not result in shortening the war. Some of President Wilson's supporters say he will be awarded the Nobel Prize this year.—*Asahi*.

Berlin Expects Big Sea Battle Shortly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York World says that a great naval battle is anticipated shortly.

Gerard Again Asks Information About American Prisoners

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

New York, January 31.—The United States Ambassador at Berlin has repeated his request for information regarding the Americans made prisoners from ships sunk or captured by the German commerce-raider now operating in the Atlantic.

The Weather

Cloudy, misty and damp weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 51.3 and the minimum 26.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 53.6 and 28.8.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE YAKOBENI HEIGHTS AT BAYONET POINT

Lose Ground At Kalnzen
After Chemical Shelling
And Mass Attack

FOREST STORMED

Germans Claim Over Nine
Hundred Prisoners In
Aa Engagement

BEATEN AT PUTNA

Twice Repulsed, Tsar's Men
Rally And Penetrate
To Point d'Appui

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 31.—A Russian official communiqué reports: After a bombardment with chemical shells, the enemy attacked in strength along the Kalnzen-Schlok high-road and also north-west of Kalnzen, pressing us back two-thirds of a mile. They occupied a small sector of our trenches east of Kalnzen.

We advanced through snow, waist-high and captured at the point of the bayonet the heights east of Yakobeni, taking prisoners and booty.

London, January 31.—(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: We stormed a forest position on the east bank of the River Aa, repulsed strong counter-attacks and took over 900 prisoners. After strong attacks southward of Putna Valley, two of which failed, the Russians penetrated to a point d'appui.

Ottoman troops drove back a strong reconnoitering party in the neighborhood of the Danube.

ASSURE REPRIALS IF HOSPITAL-SHIPS SUNK

Declare German Warning Not
Received, Whilst Allega-
tions Are Denied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—The Foreign Office states that the German Government's claim to have conclusive proof that enemy hospital-ships have been misused for the transport of munitions and troops and also claim to have submitted proofs to the British and French Governments, at the same time declaring that the traffic of hospital-ships within the line Flamborough Head to Terschelling and Ushant to Land's End will no longer be tolerated.

His Majesty's Government have not received the communication mentioned and deny the allegation, adding that Germany has the right to search hospital-ships, which she has never used. As it is evident that it is the intention of Germany to add other and more unspeakable crimes to the long list disgracing her record, His Majesty's Government has decided that, if the threat is carried out, reprisals will immediately be taken.

Pershing Followed By 1,500 Refugees

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

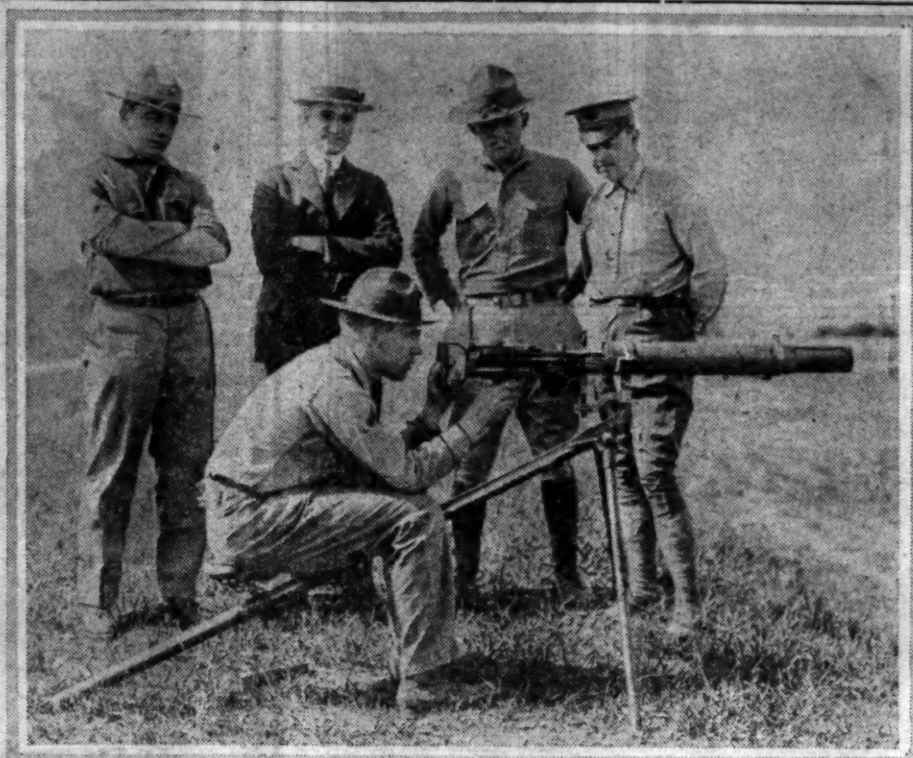
New York, January 31.—Over 1,500 refugees are following General Pershing's forces on their northward march out of Mexico.

Union Insc. Society Canton Is Subscribing Million to War Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, February 1.—The Union Insurance Society of Canton is applying for £1,000,000 of the war loan.

Lewis Machine Gun Again Rejected by U. S.



This photograph shows United States army officers inspecting the famous Lewis machine gun. This gun was offered to the United States and rejected and afterward purchased for the British and Canadian

American Assessor In Mixed Court Ignored In Opening Ceremony

Proprieties Which Ought To
Govern Were Disregarded
Says Mr. Perkins

Quite a flurry was caused in the new Mixed Court yesterday morning when the American Assessor, Mr. M. F. Perkins, in taking his seat, made the following brief but pointed remarks: "In sitting for the first time in this new Court I wish to express my satisfaction with these commodious quarters which have been provided by the taxpayers of this International Settlement; and I am sure that the present accommodations will materially contribute to a more dignified and a more expeditious presentation of the cases brought before the Court."

"With reference to the opening of this Court yesterday, I wish to say that, although I was aware that this Court would first be open for the trial of cases on that day, I was quite ignorant that anything in the nature of a formal opening had been planned, or that the members of the local Bar, American as well as British, had, in the name of the Court, been generally invited."

"The making of such arrangements without consultation with the American Assessor, I must consider as a disregard of the proprieties which ought to govern in this International Mixed Court."

Allocate \$19,000,000 For U.S. Capital Ships

Big Addition to Naval Construc-
tion; Limit for New Cruis-
ers Also Raised

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

New York, January 31.—Nineteen million Dollars more has been provided for the construction of capital ships. The limit of cruiser construction has been raised.

FRENCH CROPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 30.—It is officially estimated that 10,600,000 acres have been sown with wheat in France, as compared with 12,580,000 last year.

DR. WU STILL IN BED

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 1.—Dr. Wu Tingfang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is still confined to his bed, though his state of health has improved much.

260 Killed by Explosion When Laurentic Hit Mine

Carried 47 Men; About 125 Saved; Crew, After
Rescue, Sing: 'Pac Up Your Troubles'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Belfast, January 31.—The auxiliary-cruiser *Laurentic* struck a mine on Friday morning, off the north coast of Ireland. She was manned by 427 naval ratings and had no passengers on board. About 260 men perished in the explosion, which was terrific and tore a huge hole in the side of the vessel.

Many of the stokers were killed outright. The injured were placed in the boats as the ship was sinking. The time in which she went down is variously estimated at from five minutes to three-quarters of an hour.

The sea was dotted with men struggling for life. Many were taken into the already crowded boats, which were half-swamped by the seas. The men, half-clad, were exposed to the bitterest cold for hours before they were rescued.

Already, a hundred frozen bodies have been washed up.

London, January 31.—The auxiliary-cruiser *Laurentic* struck a mine on Thursday and sank in three-quarters of an hour. The weather was fine but very cold. The crew totalled 475, of whom about 125 have been saved. Many were killed by the explosion.

It is understood that an attempt was made to beach the vessel. The boats were got ready and rockets fired, as the wireless had been destroyed by the explosion. These were seen from a light-house and soon mine-sweepers were hurrying to the scene.

Maintain Perfect Order

The crew maintained perfect order. A minute before the vessel foundered in 23 fathoms, the life-boats were manned. All the survivors of the explosion were provided with flares.

Philippines Official Ball to Gov General

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Manila, January 31.—The Philippine Legislature is giving a reception and ball in honor of Governor-General Harrison.

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—The Mesopotamia Commission today examined the Marquis of Crewe.

but the mine-sweepers had twenty miles to cover and many of the flares burned out before they arrived. The search was very difficult and some of the survivors in one boat spent seven hours in the perishing cold before they were rescued.

The first intimation of the disaster was a telephone message to the Mayor of a certain city from the Captain of the *Laurentic*, informing him that ninety of the survivors were in a camp and appealing for warm clothing. The Mayor summoned the Corporation, requisitioned motors, collected clothing and other necessities and hastened to the camp.

'Pack Up Your Troubles'

Describing his experiences afterwards, the Mayor said that he was amazed at the unconquerable spirit of the navy, which was illustrated by a fad of 17 going to the piano in the recreation room and playing: "Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag and smile, smile, smile!"

His comrades joined in the chorus, undepressed by their terrible ordeal. The arrival of the laden motors was cheered. The men paraded and they and the Councilors sang the National Anthem. The soldiers in the camp refused cigarettes, saying: "This is Jack's day!"

Subsequently, other survivors arrived, having landed at remote points along the coast. Numerous bodies have been recovered.

Boats' Crews Frozen

At the inquest on the *Laurentic* victims, Captain Arthur Norton emphasized that they had died from cold.

In the instance of a boat picked up the next afternoon, it was found to contain seventeen frozen bodies, while in another there were five survivors out of twenty, the remainder having been frozen to death.

Wilson Exercises Veto On Immigration Bill

Reuter's Service

Washington, January 30.—President Wilson has vetoed the Immigration Bill, owing to the literacy test it contains.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE

Tokio, January 31.—(Eastern News Agency).—The foreign trade of the U. S. A. during the year 1916 shows exports of \$5,481,000,000 and imports \$2,394,000,000.

DISCOVER PLOT TO POISON LI. GEORGE AND A. HENDERSON

Three Suffragettes and Con-
scientious Object or Are
Under Arrest

MAN IS CHEMIST

'Trumped-up Charge' Be-
cause of His Principles,
Says His Mother

OTHERS INVOLVED

Mrs. Wheelton And Two
Daughters Well-known
In Woman's Cause

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—Alice Wheelton, Harriet Ann Wheelton, Winnie Mason and Alfred George Mason have been charged at Derby with conspiring to murder the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson. Only evidence of arrest was given and then the prisoners were remanded. No details have been published.

Alice Wheelton is the mother of Harriet Wheelton and Winnie Mason, who is the wife of Alfred Mason. The latter is a chemist. Harriet Wheelton and Winnie Mason are school-teachers.

In court, Alice Wheelton declared that the charge was a trumped-up one, "because my lad is a conscientious objector." The Wheeltons are well known Derby suffragettes.

It is stated that other persons may be involved, but still no details of the charge have been given. The *Daily Sketch* says that it is understood that the prisoners are accused of conspiring to poison Mr. Lloyd George.

M. PERMEZEL FREED BY RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES

The head office of Messrs. Racine, Ackermann and Co. in Shanghai yesterday received word that Mr. M. Permezel, who is stated to have been held under arrest by the Russian authorities in Vladivostok, has now been set at liberty. The whole affair is surrounded with considerable mystery and the real facts probably will not be known until Mr. Permezel returns here. The firm have left it all to him and their legal representatives in the Russian port.

Some while ago, a contract was completed for the supply of a large quantity of boots to the Russian army, but, for some reason or other, which also has not yet been made quite clear, the boots were not accepted. The Russians did not accept delivery of any, nor did they pay anything.

Mr. Permezel went up to look into the matter and it was next reported that he had been arrested and that half of a million Roubles was asked. Mr. Permezel is a French citizen.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. *Ponza*.... Feb. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Yashiro* M. Feb. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Omi Maru* Feb. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Kumano* M. Feb. 8
Per C.M. s.s. *China*..... Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Santo* M. Feb. 10
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. *Persia* M. Feb. 3
Per C.M. s.s. *China*..... Feb. 9
Per R.M.S. *Montague*.... Feb. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Awa* M. Feb. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. *Korea* M. Feb. 16
Per R.M.S. *Emp. of Asia* Feb. 18
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. *Porthos*.... Feb. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Atsuta* M. Feb. 11
Per M.M. s.s. *Cordillere* Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Hitachi* M. Feb. 25

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of Dec. 24 is due here tomorrow. Left Hongkong on January 31, per M.M. s.s. *Cordillere*.

FRENCH BREAK THROUGH TWO LINES IN LORRAINE

Put Defenders Out of Action
And Make Prisoners; Violent Artillery Actions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 31.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We effectively bombarded the enemy's works in the neighborhood of Eix-Abaucourt, in Woivre. A detachment of our troops penetrated the first and second lines of German trenches, south of Leintrey, in Lorraine, put the defenders out of action and brought back some prisoners.

We carried out a successful coup-de-main against an enemy post in the region of Moncel, where and also in the Vosges, there were numerous patrol encounters.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down.

The communique this evening reported: There have been somewhat violent artillery actions at different points of the front, especially in the sector east of Rheims and on the right of the Meuse.

Manhood Suffrage Is Proposed for Britain

Votes for Women on Limited
Scale Also Favored By
Speaker's Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—The report of the Speaker's conference on electoral reform presents resolutions favoring manhood suffrage for men occupying a dwelling-house or lodgings of the annual value of £10, the period necessary to qualify being six months; the revision of the register every six months; maintenance of the representation of the Universities; preservation of the qualification where there is only a limited change of residence of a single vote, with one additional vote for business premises or a university in a different constituency; the adoption of a unit of population of 70,000 per member, but separate representation of constituencies with over 50,000 inhabitants.

The report recommends group representation for the Universities, except Oxford and Cambridge, proportional representation for sub-divided constituencies entitled to return between three and five members and polling on the same day.

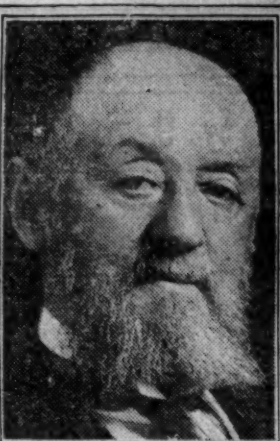
The majority of the members of the conference favored limited female suffrage. They suggest that women on the Local Government register of the proposed age of thirty to thirty-five shall be eligible to vote.

AMERICANS AND ALLIES ARE INVITED TO OXFORD

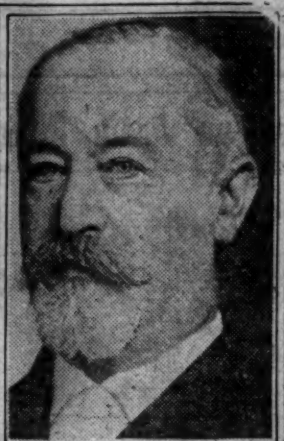
Special Advance Study For
Overseas Scholars; Urge
Greater Co-operation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, in a speech made in London, yesterday, pleading for greater co-operation between the Universities, mentioned that Oxford University is devising courses of advance study open to overseas, American and Allied students and said that the Board of Education would be glad to co-operate if the Universities combined in a common scheme on the above lines and also in a scheme for the interchange of teachers in the Universities of Great Britain, the Dominions and India.

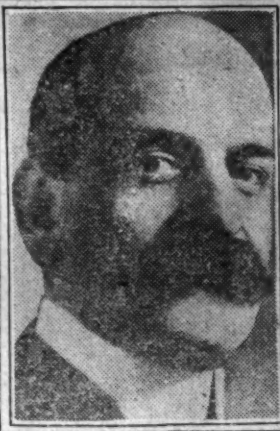
Wealthy American Jews Give Millions To War Relief



NATHAN STRAUS



JACOB SCHIFF



FELIX WARBURG



JULIUS ROSENWALD

New York, December 20.—Millions of dollars have been raised in the past few days for the relief of Jewish sufferers in Europe from the effect of the war. It is planned to raise \$10,000,000 altogether, and already more than \$3,000,000 has been contributed. Among the largest single contributors were Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, who gave \$100,000; Julius Rosenwald, who contributed a like amount, Nathan Straus, the philanthropist, who sent a check for \$50,000, and Felix M. Warburg, the financier, who also sent his check for \$50,000.

Spanish Sensation Not Murder Plot

Merely Sequel to Robbery, Instead of Attempt On
Alfonso's Life

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, January 30.—Official: The two bars of lead found on the railway near Granada are connected with a robbery. There is no question of an attempt on King Alfonso's life.

EXTERMINATING ARABS AFTER ARMENIAN STYLE

Food Purposely Kept Away;
Deportations, Hangings And
Conscription the Rule

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 31.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that the Turks are deliberately endeavoring to exterminate the Arabs, in a similar manner to the Armenians. A military cordon has surrounded the whole Lebanon region and is keeping out food, with the result that half the population has died of hunger.

The Turks have devastated Syria and Palestine and deported numerous illustrious Arab families, after hanging their leaders wholesale whether pro-Turk or anti-Turk. The Arab soldiers have been sent to the worst fronts and those who escaped conscription, deportation and hanging, have been forced to support typhus-stricken Armenians.

WAR CANNOT BE DRAW ASSERTS MR. HENDERSON

Those in the Know Were Never
So Confident as They
Are Just Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at Norwich, yesterday, repudiated the view that the war will end in a draw. Such an assumption, he said, is most unwarranted. Those acquainted with the military situation were never so confident as they are now.

Eighteen Year Old Britishers Called

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—Eighteen-year-old youths have been called up.

ROYAL CONDOLENCE
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—The King has telegraphed to Mr. Walter Long, expressing his deep grief at the news of the death of his son, a young and promising General.



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the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.

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also Borated, Baby Talc and
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

Connell Bros.
Company.

Oriental Agents,
Shanghai,
Hongkong and
Manila P.I.



Forecasted Rationing Of Britain Unfounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—The Food Controller says that the statement made by the Labor M.P., Mr. W. C. Anderson, forecasting rations in Great Britain, is unauthorized and incorrect.

CANCEL CHIANGCHUNS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, February 1.—In reply to an interpellation by Parliament, the Government states that the appointment of the nine new Chiangchuns has been cancelled. Nevertheless, it points out that the President has special authority to make such appointments, without restriction.

COMMERCIAL LAWS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, February 1.—The Ministry of Commerce has obtained permission from the President to revise the law for the government of chambers of commerce promulgated by Yuan Shih-k'ai, which are considered unsuitable. Various Chambers have been asked to submit their views on the subject.

HASTEN CONFERENCE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, February 1.—A member of Parliament has submitted a proposal to hold meetings of the constitutional conference four times a week and to double the time of the sittings, in order to complete the constitution as early as possible, for, although the first reading has been concluded, many important questions were left for discussion at the second reading, which may occupy even a longer time.



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CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S

BURLESQUE

ON THE GREAT OPERA

"CARMEN"

IN FOUR SCREAMING PARTS

The Funniest Comedy Ever Produced.

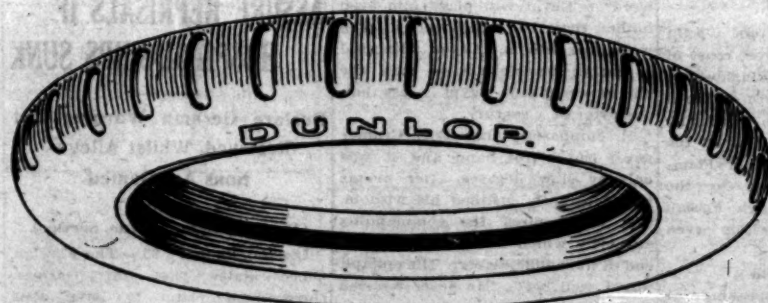
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VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight and until Monday, Feb. 5th

and

Matinee on Sunday.



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SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Bulgaria Fully Approves Mr. Wilson's Peace Note

Not Out for Conquest; Only Wants Land Which Is Her's on 'Principle of Nationalities'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 26.—Reports from Bern state that the Bulgarian Minister at Bern, Dr. Wadoff, declared that Bulgaria absolutely approved of President Wilson's note. He said that Bulgaria was not waging a war of conquest, her aims being only those territories which belong to her in accordance with the principle of nationalities.

Polish youths paraded in front of the building of the American Consulate in Warsaw and expressed gratitude for the mention of the Polish problem in President Wilson's message.

The paper Kurjer Polski states "that the Entente did not mention the small nations, with the exception of the Polish nation, but President Wilson spoke for the Polish cause. The evidence that he favors an independent Poland is indefinitely valuable, because, so far, no neutral, neither the United States nor any other neutral nation, has formally recognized the Polish Kingdom which has been proclaimed."

'Triumph of Poland'

"President Wilson's declaration of principles seems to indicate an indirect sanction of the action taken on November 5. The triumph of independent Poland has once more become manifest and proves once more how mistaken those people were, who, at the beginning of the war, declared the Polish question was an internal Russian affair."

The newspaper Głos Stolicy points out "that many parties have given up their former attitude and are now in favor of Poland's independence. Likewise, numerous Polish emigrants in Russia and other countries, after the proclamation of November 5, have joined this program. Only the Entente made an exception, as, in their Note to President Wilson, they rejected Polish independence by saying that Poland ought to remain under the will of the Tsar."

The Nova Gazeta reports that the pupils of the upper classes of the middle schools held a meeting, asking the authorities for their speedy examination, in order to enable them to enter the army.

Labor Agrees With Wilson

New York, January 27.—According to a telegram from Manchester, the British Labor Conference, during its session there, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring President Wilson's plan of the formation of an international peace league. The conference further adopted a resolution which expresses opposition to the policy determined at the Paris conference for the conduct of an economic war, to follow the end of the present war.

According to a telegram from Paris, the 39 united Socialist deputies in the French Chamber have adopted a resolution urgently requesting the Government to affirm its accord with the principles expressed in President Wilson's peace address to the Senate.

Much interest has been aroused by a report from Petrograd, which gives the official Russian statement of the Russian Foreign Office, saying that President Wilson's address has made the most favorable impression upon the Russian Government. "Russia will welcome all suitable measures which could help in the prevention of a recurrence of the world war. Accordingly, we can gladly endorse the President's communication."

The statement also says that it should be remembered that it has

never been the aim of the Entente to crush its enemies.

Tisza on Austrian Policy

Berlin, January 23.—"In accordance with our peaceful policy, as followed before the war, with our attitude during the war and with our recent peace action, we are disposed to continue the exchange of views about peace with the Government of the United States. This exchange of views will take place, of course, jointly with our Allies." With these words, the Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Tisza, in the Hungarian Parliament, began his answer to a question asked by a member of the Opposition, Lovacmey, about President Wilson's message to the Senate of the United States.

The Premier then continued that he only wanted to make some brief remarks. He said: "As to the circumstance pointed out by the questioning member, that the President of the United States makes a certain difference between our answer and that of the enemies, I have to state that the Central Powers declared their readiness to enter into peace negotiations and added that the conditions which they would propose would, to their mind, be such as to be acceptable to our adversaries and appropriate as a basis for a lasting peace. Compared to this, the peace conditions as given by our adversaries, in answer to the Note of the United States, are equivalent, at least, to the partition of this monarchy and of the Turkish Empire."

Sees Inevitance to Annihilate

"They are, therefore, an official announcement that the war is aimed at our annihilation, which compels us to maintain our resistance with the utmost exertion of strength and to struggle on as long as our enemies maintain this war aim. Under such circumstances, I think that no doubt can be possible as to which of the groups of Powers desires peace and which, on account of its attitude, approaches closer the opinion of the President of the United States."

"The President, in his message, rejected the idea of a peace (Count Tisza at this moment read from documents) in which the victor imposes his will upon the defeated adversary and which one party considers as humiliation and intolerable sacrifice, leaving to the defeated the idea of revenge and bitter feelings. From this clearly follows that, as long as the Powers opposing us do not materially change their war aims, there will be a profound abyss between their standpoint and the peace aims of the President of the United States."

Principle of Nationalities

Count Tisza then discussed the principle of nationalities and declared that he did not want to consider its moral bearings for Britain and Russia, but would limit his remarks to the Hungarian and Turkish problems: "Our public opinion, without an exception, wishes the free evolution and prosperity of the nations. The principle of nationalities can, however, possess an unlimited influence upon the formation of national States only where the individuals of a nation live in compact masses within strictly outlined topographical limits, in a territory appropriate for the formation of the State."

"In such territories, where various races and nations live intermingled with each other, it is impossible that each individual race could form a national State. In such territories, only one State can exist without a



Capt. W. S. Simms, U. S. N.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Battle cruisers are absolutely essential to successful defensive or offensive naval warfare, in the opinion of Captain William S. Simms, U.S.N., who ranks as one of the ablest naval strategists of the country. Captain Simms told the House Committee on Naval Affairs that without battle cruisers a powerful enemy fleet could sweep the American navy and American commerce from the seas. The sending of ordinary cruisers against battle cruisers, Captain Simms said, would be like sending one troop of cavalry against four troops of cavalry. He also asserted that without a sufficient fleet it would be impossible for the United States to defend the Panama Canal, despite the land fortifications.

national character, or the State receives its national character from that race which numerically and by its influence is preponderant. Under these circumstances, only a limited validity of the principle of nationalities is possible, which the President of the United States justly described by stating the following principle: Freedom for All

"For every race the liberty of life and the freedom of worship and of individual and social evolution must be granted. I believe that this principle has now been realized here to such an extent, as in both States of our monarchy, also in the Hungarian State, with its strong national character. I trust that, in the districts of South-Eastern Europe, which are inhabited by numerous races and nations, the principle of free evolution for the nations cannot be realized more completely than by the existence and the rule of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy."

"We, therefore, feel completely in accord with the principles expressed by the President of the United States and we shall work to this effect in the districts situated in our immediate neighborhood, with the object of realizing this principle as completely as possible. I can only repeat that, faithful to our traditional foreign policy, faithful to the standpoint taken in our action for peace together with our allies, we shall do everything that guarantees to all the nations of Europe the blessings of a lasting peace."

The House unanimously assented.

BILLION A YEAR FOR AMERICA EDUCATION

23,500,000 Persons, 24 Per Cent Of U. S. Population, Attending Schools

Washington, December 19.—There were 23,500,000 persons attending schools of some kind in the United States in 1916, according to estimates of the United States Bureau of Education. "This means," declares the annual report of the commissioner of education, that approximately 24 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States is attending school, as compared with 19 per cent in Great Britain, 17 per cent in France, 20 per cent in Germany and a little over 4 per cent in Russia."

The number of pupils in public kindergarten and elementary schools rose from 16,900,000 in 1910 to 17,935,000 in 1914, an increase of more than 1,000,000 in four years. In the same period the number of public high school students increased from 915,000 to 1,219,000; and for 1915 the corresponding figure was 1,329,000.

The report analyzes the number of teachers in the United States, showing that of the 706,000 teachers, 169,000 were men and 537,000 women. The number of men teachers has increased very slightly since 1900; the number of women teachers has almost doubled. In 1900 teaching positions in public high schools were evenly divided between men and women. At the present time women outnumber the men by 8,000. The average annual salary of all teachers is \$525. The figure is highest in the East and North Atlantic states, with \$699 and \$696, respectively, and lowest in the South Atlantic states, \$329. It varies from \$234 in Mississippi to \$871 in California and \$941 in New York.

Expenditure for education in 1914, partly estimated, totaled close to \$800,000,000. An estimate, making due allowance for the intervening two years and for items necessarily omitted, would bring the nation's current educational expenditure to \$1,000,000,000.

RESPECT FOR THE POPE WILL NOT SAVE ROME

Italians, Expecting Austrian Aerial Attacks, Prepare Elaborate Defense

Rome, December 15.—Notwithstanding the presence of the Pope, respect for or fear of whom is supposed so far to have saved Rome from aerial attacks, it is now taken for granted that the Eternal City, with her countless monuments and works of art, may soon be attacked by Austrian aviators. The Italian military authorities have been actively engaged for several months preparing to protect the city from a raid, with an elaborate signal system arranged by William Marconi to warn the defenders of the city of

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MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

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the approach of enemy airplanes. The Roman newspapers recently published notices that the alarm would consist of five cannon shots, with the usual ringing of church bells, as a signal that the danger was over.

While so far it has proved impossible to prevent sporadic attacks on London, Paris, Venice and other cities, arrangements have been made that may at least prevent the escape of raiders who attack Rome. The city is favored by two low mountain ranges between her and the Adriatic Sea, a distance of 125 miles. But should the airplanes escape the coast guns and the anti-aerial guns planted on these mountain tops, the advancing aeroplanes will still find in their path numerous squadrons of Italian machines. The city itself is armed with numerous high-power searchlights and anti-aerial guns. The famous Seven Hills of Rome, including the Capitoline above the Forum, have each been so armed.

The Janiculum hill, which dominates St. Peter's church and the Vatican, the Pope's residence, has several guns planted on its brow. The Vatican is protected by another set of guns near the Castel Sant Angelo, the solid and lofty marble tomb built for the emperors when Rome was the world's battle center, and later converted into a fortress.

While there is no uneasiness felt by the people of Rome for their own safety, it is certain, however, that a bomb dropped anywhere inside its limits could hardly miss destroying some work of art in the world's richest monumental-city.

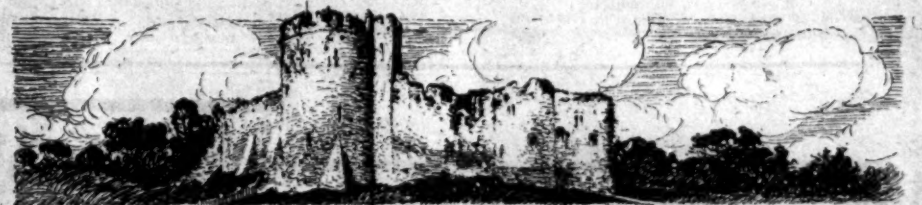
DENY MILJUKOV IS DEAD

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 25.—According to the latest Russian reports, the French rumors about the murder of the Cadet leader, Miljukov, are without foundation. Miljukov left Petrograd and found an asylum last night in the British Embassy.

The new Russian Council of Ministers has commenced its work.

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PLANNING FOR ARMY OF 3,000,000 IN U.S.

General Staff Is Using Argentina's Military System As a Model

Washington, December 27.—Argentina's military system is serving as a model for the universal service bill, now being drafted by a committee of the Army General Staff. Officers familiar with staff opinion said today that while details had not been completed, the measure would follow closely the Argentine scheme, and was designed to keep half a million men under training with 2,500,000 trained reservists subject to call.

It probably will be at least three weeks before the bill and accompanying estimates of costs are ready for submission to the Secretary of War. The Chairman of the House Military Committee has asked to see it, and it will be sent to the Capitol for the committee's information, though there is no indication that it will go with any sort of endorsement from the Administration.

The main feature of the staff bill will be its provision for one year of extensive military instruction for all youths subject to its terms. It is expected that exceptions, due to physical disqualifications and for other reasons, would leave available for army training 450,000 to 500,000 of the 1,000,000 boys who reach the age of 18 each year.

In fixing upon a year as the minimum time for training, the General Staff has followed the theory that the United States seeks to provide only for an army of defense. It has been stated to the House Committee by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, that although European nations give every soldier at least two years of hard work before turning him into the reserve, a year will suffice here, because of the geographical position of the country. The argument advanced to support this view was that there would be sufficient time to give finishing touches to the military education of reservists after war had broken out and before invading expeditions could be landed in force.

In a broad way the outline of the General Staff continental army plan of last year would be followed in distributing tactical units of the reserve into nineteen infantry and six cavalry divisions. Reservists would be liable for two years' service in this force before passing into the unorganized reserve.

The result, when the system had been in operation five years, would be to give 500,000 men under arms and in process of training, a million more trained, equipped, organized and ready for immediate muster as first line troops, and behind these the unorganized, but trained reserve, numbering more than 1,500,000. This is the basis on which estimates of cost will be made by the General Staff Committee.

Ida Tarbell to Get Big Federal Job



MISS IDA TARBELL

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the noted writer, whom President Wilson has asked to take one of the five places on the Tariff Commission. She is the first woman to receive this big Federal job. Miss Tarbell declined to comment upon the matter in the absence of any official announcement by the President.

AMERICAN REGISTRY AVERTED TORPEDOING

'Lucky for You,' German Commander Told Steamship Captain in Channel

Havre, December 27.—Captain Plater of the American steamer Sacramento, who arrived here from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of wheat, reports that he was stopped in the English Channel by a German submarine. The commander of the submarine ordered him on board with his papers and after examining them said:

"You are carrying wheat, which we consider contraband of war, to France. It is lucky for you that your ship is American, otherwise we should have torpedoed you with great pleasure. You can proceed. Good luck to you."

The only steamer of the name of Sacramento listed in available maritime records is reported by the New York Maritime Register to have been transferred recently from American to British ownership. She was blacklisted by the British Admiralty in April, 1916, on charges of aiding German ships in the Pacific, but was removed from the blacklist last October.

Swiss President Says He Doesn't Fear War Federal Council Decides To Support President Wilson's First Peace Note

Bologna, via Paris, January 2.—President Schulthess, of Switzerland, has explained the part played by his country in the recent steps in favor of peace in an interview with Signor Qualici, editor of the Resto del Carlino. President Schulthess is quoted as saying:

"Switzerland had nothing whatever to do with President Wilson's note. The federal council got into communication with the American government in order to learn if the latter intended to do anything in favor of peace, and simply received a copy of the note at the same time as the belligerents. The council has decided to support the note, inspired by an ardent desire to see a termination rapidly put to the suffering caused by this terrible war, of which the Swiss people has daily evidence in the shape of interned invalids and civilians from places ordered evacuated."

"I do not know what will be the fate of the neutral proposals and in any case Switzerland has no intention of interfering with the affairs of the belligerents. But she considers it her duty to make known to them that she is ready to help to exchange views, in the event of its seeming desirable."

The president said that he was astonished at the rumors of fears of the violation of Swiss neutrality. "I can not conceive," he said, "that any of the belligerents harbor the idea of passing through our country. It would not be to their advantage. In addition of the great difficulties of terrain, they would be confronted with the vigorous resistance of the Swiss army and the whole people."

ANGLO-U.S. BANKING STEP

Machinery Which Will Assist British War Purchases

New York, December 27.—Great prominence is given in the Press to an announcement by the Federal Reserve Board that the Federal Reserve Bank in New York has been authorized to appoint the Bank of England its foreign correspondent and to act for the Bank of England in the United States. This is the first instance of any Federal Reserve Bank receiving permission to establish a foreign agency.

The Federal Reserve Board is prepared to grant the same permission to any other Federal Reserve bank outside New York. The action is regarded as of great importance in facilitating American purchases of British commercial paper and in establishing new machinery for the extension of British war purchases in the United States and for stopping the gold influx into the United States. Much greater intimacy between American and British commercial

and financial interests is also expected to result from the Federal Reserve Board's action not only now but increasingly so after the war ends and commercial relations are re-established on a normal basis.

It is understood that all the conditions have not yet been worked out. Among these are the amount of money the New York Federal Reserve Bank will keep on deposit in the Bank of England, which will be very large.

Financial authorities declare that the Federal Reserve Board shows that its recent warning against purchases of British Treasury bills was not a reflection upon British credit, since the way is now opened for great financial accommodation to Britain pure upon commercial paper recommended by the Bank of England.

DECLARES THAT GERMANS ARE DYING OF HUNGER

Swiss Asserts He Saw Many
Persons, Exhausted, Collapse in Streets

London, December 27.—A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Paris says:

"I have private information indirectly from Germany. A friend of mine, the head of an important Paris business firm had a partner, who is Swiss. The latter has just visited Germany and returned to Paris. He is a level-headed business man, and says positively that Germany can scarcely hold out more than six months longer. The shortage of food is more serious than has ever been said."

"It is literally true that the entire population has long since been unable to eat its fill. He himself saw many persons in various German towns actually fall down in the streets, exhausted by hunger, and in one case at least, a man dropped dead from starvation in the road before his eyes. Such sights apparently are now not uncommon in Germany."

Must Destroy Causes of War To Gain Peace, Says Tolstoi

Not Until a Unity of Mankind Is Attained Will
Human Conflict End, Asserts Famous
Russian's Son

Tokio, January 25.—Sons of great men are always interesting, even if for no other reason than their ancestral connections. But Tokio has a visitor who does not have to depend solely on the fame of his father to make him a personality. He is Count Tolstoi, son of the famous Russian novelist and philosopher. He arrived in Tokio yesterday, coming direct from Moscow and Petrograd, and expects to remain here until spring.

The Count's visit is partly for pleasure, partly to gain a further insight into Japan and her people, but he comes here with a greater purpose than either of these. He will deliver lectures while in Japan, based on three subjects—"The Russia of the Moment," "The Road to Peace," and "My Father."

Count Tolstoi was loath to discuss his views of the war of the present and the greater subject which he refers to as the "peace of the future." He said at the Imperial Hotel yesterday afternoon that his thoughts on these topics would be disclosed in his lectures. However, the Count did

make it plain that he does not entirely concur with all the opinions advanced by the world's statesmen in their remarks on the great war.

No Malice Toward Germans
"I hold no malice against the Germans, the Bulgars or the Turks," he asserted. "We are all at fault in this world struggle."

Count Tolstoi does not look at the causes, the aims and the results of the war from a political standpoint. He detests politics, he says. He does not like the manipulations of politics. He views the peace question from an angle of philosophy and democracy. It will require something more than the final peace conference to end the

world's strife. We must probe for the causes of war and wipe them away, he declares. And Count Tolstoi believes he has discovered the underlying elements which bring the peoples of the world at each other's throats. He also thinks he has found the ways to eradicate them. A great common understanding must arise, he says—a unity of mankind. There are many other processes that must be looked after in this fight for a world brotherhood, but Count Tolstoi didn't have time to enumerate them yesterday afternoon—they will be unfolded in his lectures, so he said.

His Father's Teaching Taking Root
Count Tolstoi often speaks of his father. Moreover, he declares that his father's teachings are beginning to make themselves felt in Russia. They are being directed toward a freer and more democratic Russia. The war has acted as an impetus toward this realization in Russia, and the Count believes that when hostilities cease Russia will begin her slow, but sure, progress toward the new freedom.

After leaving Japan, Count Tolstoi will visit China, Australia and other parts of the world, delivering lectures and studying the countries.

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each night

Tonight

- (a) Honolulu March
- (b) Fair Hawaii
- (c) Island Hula
- (d) Kalimi Waltz
- (e) Hula Girl

Saturday Night

- (a) Hilo March
- (b) Garden of Paradise
- (c) Pomahina (Moonlight)
- (d) Kawal hau Waltz
- (e) Down Honolulu Way

Sunday Night

- (a) Aloha Hawaii
- (b) Kuwail Medley
- (c) Manao Healoha
- (d) Kohala March
- (e) Good-Bye, Shanghai Town

SYNOPSIS

This is the story of a successful fight waged against the grafters and gun-men of a political ring. It is a strong story of red-blooded action, in which stirring situations of dramatic interest abound. Carlyle Blackwell takes the leading part, enacting a character eminently suited to his abilities. As Jim Warren, the factory hand, he meets, fights with, and finally conquers the all-powerful political boss, raising himself up from his lowly position to gain the love and be the equal of the daughter of his aristocratic enemies.

In the role opposite to the star, excellent work is done by Miss Neva Gerber, one of the most prominent of the younger constellation of screen notables. Miss Gerber is a petite blonde with deep set eyes, full curved mouth, and a glorious mass of golden hair. Miss Gerber is a discovery of William D. Taylor, the director of the Favorite Players, who, when he saw her charm-acting, appreciated fully her peculiar fitness for the part of Edna in "The High Hand." The scenes which she and Carlyle Blackwell enact together are truly artistic. Miss Gerber's characteristics are a child-like innocence, curiously suited to the part for which she has been cast.

ALSO

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British and American Gazettes
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"His Initiation"

Humorous Comedy

"THE HIGH HAND"

From the Novel by Jacques Futrelle, the famous author, who lost his life on the "Titanic"

AN INSPIRING ROMANCE OF
LOVE, POLITICS, CAPITAL AND LABOUR
In Six Parts, featuring

CARLYLE BLACKWELL, "The Adonis of the Movies,"
NEVA GERBER, a young and beautiful cinema star.

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Every episode complete in itself.
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"The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"

A series of motion pictures dealing with the amusing
experiences of the most fascinating character of modern fiction

The First Two Episodes will be:

"The Bungalow Bungle"

AND

"Three Rings and a Goat"

-- Sporting --
-- News --

**Cavite Navy Team
Beat Pacohigh In
Ball Game, 1 to Nil**

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE
Manila, January 31.—The Cavite Navy Team won a ball game from Pacohigh by the score of one to nothing.

SHANGHAI REVOLVER CLUB

The January revolver competition showed a vast improvement. Special note must be made of the number of Ladies entering and the fine scores made by them. Mr. W. B. Sutherland is the winner of the 1st spoon with the excellent score of 181. R. E. Neale with 185 points wins the silver medal and promotion to the Expert's Class. For the benefit of Britishers who have been called for service free instruction will be given with the latest 45 Cal. automatic pistol, the same as used in the war. The conditions of competition were 5 shots at 15 yards (left hand), 5 shots at 20 yards (either hand) and 10 shots at 25 yards (either hand). Time limit for loading and firing 20 shots 5 minutes. Scores:

Experts Class	Score.	Time.
W. B. Sutherland	181.	4.20*
Mrs. G. H. Wright	177.	4.00
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	177.	4.30
Miss L. Negus	174.	4.00
J. H. Farquharson	173.	4.35
St. G. R. Clark	171.	5.30
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	168.	4.40
Mrs. R. N. Truman	169.	4.30

Marksman's Class	Score.	Time.
R. E. Neale	185.	4.45*
E. W. Godfrey	169.	4.00
L. Kadoorie	161.	4.40
H. H. Read	155.	3.30
E. K. Howe	154.	4.30
Miss D. Unwin	159.	4.50
Mrs. C. H. Ryde	145.	4.10
C. H. Ryde	128.	4.20
C. R. O. McBain	125.	4.00

*Silver medal.
Preliminary Competition: 10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards, either hand. No time limit. 150 points for Marksman. R. E. Stewardson, 157, British.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSN.

The second January competition of the above association was held on Wednesday, 31st inst. in the morning. The weather conditions were unfavorable.

The following are the results:—
"A" Class:

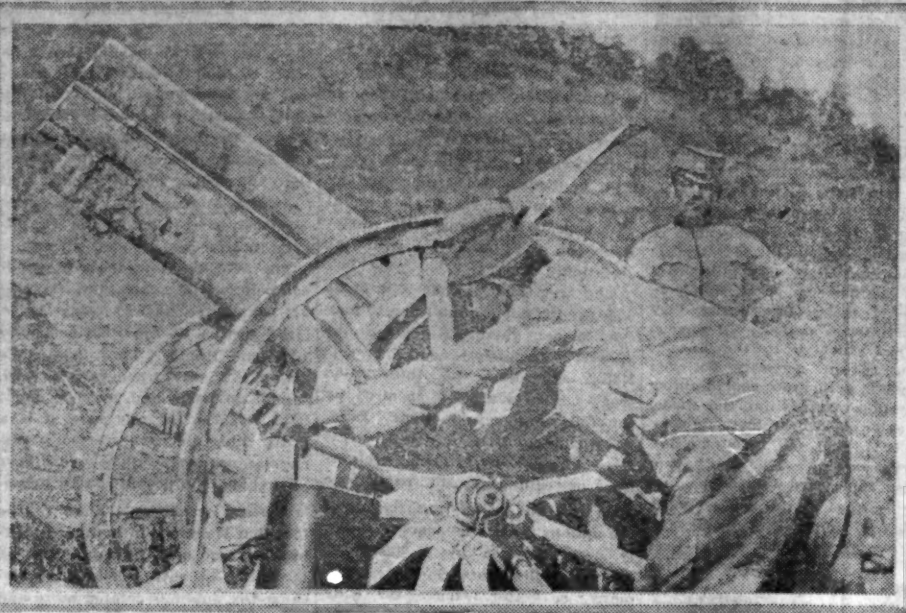
A. M. Collaco	29
No competition.	
"B" Class:	
W. T. Rose	41(a)
B. S. Chapman	40
F. Dinis	40
E. K. Howe	36
Y. Fakichi	35
F. W. Franz	34
S. B. Stevenson	34
E. Fetherstonhaugh	33
M. Sudzuki	33
K. Imamura	24
S. Morisawa	13

"C" Class:	
C. Matsuno	42(a)
F. Bonfichi	33
T. Watanabe	32
R. Russell	31

"D" Class:	
S. Kuwayama	38(b)
G. Dunlop	36
Y. Hori	35
M. Iijima	32
D. Inowka	31
H. W. Lambert	29

(a) Winner of spoon and first leg on Cup.
(b) Winner of spoon and second leg on Cup.

Servian Howitzer Going Into Action



Here is a Servian howitzer going into action. The Servian army, after its disastrous retreat from Serbia, was reorganized by the British and French and equipped with many of these guns, which are especially useful in the sort of mountain fighting which was necessary in the recent offensive by which the Serbs recaptured the big Servian city of Monastir.

News Brevities

The work of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway has made much progress and rails have been laid for eighty Chinese miles between Hankow and Tsaitien. The works to Ichang will be completed in the Autumn of this year.

The Hanyang Arsenal has decided to have a school for manufacturing arms and 100 students are being called for.

A Japanese report says that the Siemens-Carey Syndicate has obtained a railway concession for 300 miles between Chowhokow, in Hunan, to Hsiangyang, in Hupeh.

A Chinese lad of 14 years was knocked down by a motor car, near the Race Course entrance, last evening and so badly injured that he had to be taken to hospital.

The February meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall, on Tuesday, February 6, 7 p.m. Social Function, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the Presbyterian Mission.

8 p.m. Business Meeting, at which a paper will be read on "Traces of Christian Teaching in a Buddhist Book, the Si Yu Ki," by Dr. John Darroch. A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to Shanghai interested in Missionary work.

Admirers of Charlie Chaplin are reminded that his famous burlesque of the great opera, "Carmen," is to be shown tonight, in four parts, at the Victoria Theater. The film is to be shown for four nights.

The many people who have only heard Hawaiian music from a gramophone record, will be given an opportunity tonight and the next two nights of hearing the real thing rendered by the Tropical Hawaiian Glee Club at the Apollo Theater. There is, besides, a fine picture program, including the six-part feature, "The High Hand," an inspiring romance of love, politics, capital and labor.

Says the Manila Cablenews of January 17: Mr. J. A. Thomas, of London, a director of the British-American Tobacco Company, arrived

on the Empress, yesterday, on a tour of inspection of the Orient. Mr. Thomas left London on December 2, spent 10 days in New York and arrived here on January 16. He will proceed to China on the Empress steamer this afternoon. Mr. Thomas F. Cobbs, who is the manager for the Orient of the British-American Tobacco Company, accompanied Mr. Thomas to Manila. Both gentlemen were the guests of honor last night at a dinner given by Mr. Adolf Spitzel.

A letter from Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache for China, who is now in the United States, announces the birth of a daughter on December 5. Both Mrs. Arnold and the baby, who has been named Francis, are reported as doing nicely. Mr. Arnold has been on a lecture tour through the United States in the interest of the Department of Commerce and will return to Shanghai in March or April.

Fire involving seven new dwellings in the Paoshan district of Chapel was reported by the Hongkew bell tower last night shortly after nine o'clock. Part of the brigade turned out but finding the blaze beyond their range did not enter Chapel. The loss will be several thousand taels.

Canton's Yunnanese Garrison Is Uneasy

Say Republicans Unpaid While Monarchists Get Posts And Other Rewards

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press
Canton, January 31.—The Yunnanese soldiers here are dissatisfied. They complain that they fought to restore the Republic, yet are being left unpaid and unrewarded, while the former Monarchists are getting posts and decorations. The Yunnanese are openly making speeches denouncing the present Cabinet.

TRAVELERS CHECKS

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**BRITISH AND BELGIANS
REPEL GERMAN ATTACK**

'Kaiser's Birthday Show' Most Successful; 858 Teutons Accounted For

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 31.—A Belgian official communiqué reports: On the night of the 29th, the Germans, after a violent artillery preparation, attacked the Belgians, south of Hetsas. The fire of the Belgian and British forces prevented the enemy reaching our trenches, the attack failing completely and the enemy leaving dead on the field.

Our artillery, infantry and machine-gun fire drove back German detachments approaching our posts eastward of Pervyse and southward of Noordschoote, after violent bombardments.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We repulsed attacks in the neighborhood of Beaucourt and westward of Serre.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says: that particulars of the "Kaiser's birthday show" on the 27th show that it was the most successful of recent similar operations, 358 prisoners being taken, 500 casualties inflicted on the enemy and a strong commanding position occupied, which brings us appreciably nearer the reduction of Le Transloy.

OVERSEAS CLUB

The Overseas Club entertainment which took place in the Victoria Theater before the Chinese New Year in aid of the fund for the relief of destitution in Poland realised \$656.70. In acknowledging the receipt of this sum His Excellency the Russian Consul-General wrote:—
Shanghai, 22nd January, 1917.
J. A. Smallbones, Esquire,
Hon. Treasurer, Overseas Club.

Dear Sir:—
I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of this date enclosing a cheque for \$656.70 and beg to request that you will accept and transmit to the Committee of the Overseas Club my sincere and heartfelt thanks for your generous contribution in aid of the destitute people remaining in Poland.

I will communicate with you again upon receipt of an acknowledgment of the sum mentioned from Petrograd. I am, Sir, Yours truly,
V. Grossa,
Consul-General for Russia.

SERBIA DESTITUTE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Corfu, January 31.—The economic situation in Serbia is appalling. The enemy have requisitioned everything and the Servians are absolutely destitute.

**More Japanese Help
For Allies in War**

Tokio, January 31.—(Eastern News Agency).—A Paris telegram says:—M. Fichon, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, has published his views in the Petit Journal to the following effect:—
"The Entente Powers are agreed to get as much assistance from Japan as possible and to give Japan further compensation."

The Figaro has also stated that it favors getting Japanese troops transported to the theater of war and such a request is worth being asked.

It is also stated that, as the Entente Powers have sufficiently supported Rumania with military supplies, the orders to Japan have been suspended.

CHINA-JAPAN ENTENTE

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, February 1.—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, was received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung yesterday. Both statesmen emphasised the necessity of promoting cordial relations between the two nations.

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whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 2, 1917

American Comment on Wilson's Address to the Senate

PRESIDENT WILSON has truly expressed the sentiment of Americans," says The New York Times in its editorial on the address made by President Wilson in the United States Senate. The substance of this editorial, together with extracts from the comments made by other leading New York papers, has been cabled from New York by the correspondent of the Tokio Asahi.

The Asahi's cable as translated by The Japan Advertiser shows that the press of New York is divided on the speech along the same lines that these papers were divided in the recent Presidential campaign. The Sun, Herald and Tribune, all anti-Wilson papers, find room for criticism in the President's address. The Times, World and Evening Post, which supported the President in the campaign, support his address. The Asahi's despatch is the first coming to the East to give both sides of the comment on the President's speech.

The Times points out that none of the views advanced regarding possible means of securing peace have been as complete as President Wilson's statement. He is the only person who has gotten over the main difficulties by advancing his suggestion of the extension of the principles of the Monroe doctrine to cover the world. Peace, to conform to the President's ideals for a lasting peace, can only come when the nations lay aside all ambitions for territorial expansion, for invasion and extension of influence over other nations. In putting forth this statement of his idea of a true basis for peace, the President is aware that there are strong barriers confronting him, and that radical changes in the nature of the human race must come, first, and that moral status of nations must make large advances. All these difficulties must be overcome before the ideals of the address are attained.

"President Wilson has truly expressed the sentiment of Americans," the Times continues. "His contention that the war must be ended without victory raises a delicate point, but the President has taken great pains to make his position on this point clear. While he asserts that the peace must be a peace without victory, he also makes it clear that there can be no real peace until the institutions of Prussian militarism are crushed."

"The President's statement as to the necessity of the democratisation of the Governments of the world is an eloquent protest against Prussian militarism, and his speech is on the whole a great and noble utterance, which will hold a high place in the history of the American nation. This view is justified, if for no other reason, because he has suggested the suppression of absolutism and so of militarism, under which the Germans themselves have suffered, as a means of bringing the war to a close. In any peace conference the views of the United States must be considered by the belligerents. The interests of the United States should be represented in all settlements after the war."

The New York World says that the President contends that the present alliances among groups of nations must give way before world-wide co-operation of all nations, which must come after the war. The President's suggestions must be supported as the surest way to the realisation of the ideals he holds.

The Evening Post remarks that the President has boldly and without reserve stated what he thought advisable for the belligerent and neutral countries. The Presidential views are exactly those of the idealists. In his statement there may be room for criticism, and some Americans consider that the President's views will not be realised. The President has, however, produced a great impression upon the various nations just as a great musician impresses an audience. In minutely studying the Presidential views, it will be seen that there are many points which can be actually put into practice. The statement that the war should be brought to a close with-

out a decisive victory is not new with the President. Among the belligerent countries there are some who hold such a view. For instance, the Manchester Guardian entertains a similar view and contends that if some means be found to secure the restoration of peace without continuing the war a further continuation of the struggle would be a great crime. The views thus far advanced by the President at the present juncture are commendable. No further comment is necessary in regard to minor points. The Tribune thinks the attitude of the President lacks prudence. In adopting such an attitude at the present time the United States will lose her credit among the Entente Powers. In case the time for the restoration of peace arrives soon, the United States will be placed in a most awkward position. The peace proposals advanced by the President do not represent the wishes of Americans and are merely based on his own ideas. The fact that the President regards the objects of both belligerents in the war on an equal footing is not apt to win the approval of Americans. If the President's contention had been confined to the expression of a desire that the United States should participate in an international movement for the restoration of peace, Americans would have generally appreciated that expression.

It is highly regrettable that the President assumed an attitude as if he held the key to the restoration of peace and that he has announced that the war must come to an end without a victory on either side of the belligerents. Should the adjustment of territories be carried out under the President's suggestion Great Britain might go to pieces, while France would lose the greater portion of her territories. Austria-Hungary would also go to pieces and Germany would surely lose some of her territories. Russia, too, would lose Finland and Siberia. The Americans who know the history of actually expanding territories would not endorse the principle of enlarging territories by either conquest or purchase. The President's policy is against the American traditional principle. In fact, his speech was lacking in the elements of diplomatic tactics and was thus unsuccessful.

The New York Sun points out that some part of the President's speech will be regarded as a comic interlude in the history of the nations during the next thousand years. He has failed to maintain peace with Mexico during the past four years and yet he comes forward to advance peace proposals among the European Powers, with whom he has nothing to do. Nothing can be more absurd than this. The statement by the President is a view expressed as an individual and not as a President. The American Constitution provides that the President shall properly discharge his duties, but there is no clause whatever to direct him to take any action from an humanitarian standpoint. Under the Monroe Doctrine, Great Britain, Japan and other Powers are not allowed to interfere with the Mexican question. If the Doctrine is regarded as being an old principle, what will be thought of a new Monroe Doctrine, under which the other Powers will be allowed to interfere with all affairs concerning North and South America? The Monroe Doctrine is only applicable to the American Continent.

The New York Herald contends that the time is still premature for the United States to join an international peace movement and that the United States should wait until there arrives a favorable opportunity for so doing. The President lacked prudence when he proposed that the United States should abandon her traditional isolation policy, and before he ventured to issue such an opinion he ought to have consulted the people. If the President thinks that his new policy means an expansion of an American principle, it may be contended that Japan's policy to shut China to outsiders is an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine.

A CORRECTION

A printer's error caused a very obvious mistake in a series of figures quoted in the leader in yesterday's THE CHINA PRESS on "American Trade in the Orient." It was stated that the exports from the United States to China for the ten months ending October, 1916, were \$25,339,746 "as compared with \$177,043,001 for the same period of the previous year." The last set of figures should have been \$17,043,001.

Getting Her Own Back

(From the Boston Transcript)
"So the lawyers got about all of the estate. Did Edith get anything?"
"Oh, yes; she got one of the lawyers."

War Or Peace?

(Contributed)

IN the midst of success there is failure; in the midst of life death; the brightest beams of sunshine often end in shadow. In the midst of joy there is grief; in the midst of love, hatred; the pleasant paths of peace are oftentimes haunted by the dread spectre of war.

"Thou shalt not kill," is the message given to the world in Sinai—yet men fight and die in fighting from the cradle to the grave. "Let peace rule all earth" sings the poet, yet thousands of times "the muffled drum's sad roll has beat." "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation," says the prophet Isaiah, yet warriors live and die, armies and navies survive and perish, the ears of the world are stunned by the din of battle, and the pages of history, past and present, tell of horrors beyond the imaginative power of Dante.

Assuredly this is an era of progress. Intellectually the world is vastly better than it was in other years; perhaps general morals have improved, certainly laws are justly made and honestly obeyed. Financially, economically, the nations of earth are on a firmer basis, but in the midst of good there is evil. The sword and the cannon still remain; domestic troubles are adjusted with utmost ease, but to settle disputes between nations the Ten Commandments are at once repealed, moral law is suspended, might is made right. All precedents are forgotten and multitudes of men, like brute beasts, engage in conflict that turns them into raving demons—who respect neither freedom nor civilisation nor decrees of heaven.

With all our progress this relic of barbarism remains; with all our advancement we have war and our sorrows are filled with deep agonies. And now what seek we to establish? Simply this, that "war is either the most awful crime of which men can be guilty or one of the most sacred duties imposed on them for performance;" that there is a time remedy for armed conflict.

The history of man is the history of bloodshed. Poets, orators, statesmen of antiquity, loved the loud noise of military fame. Homer is at his best in a description of a fight. "I sing of arms and the hero," cries Virgil, in his greatest poem. "I beseech you, by the memory of your fathers who bore the brunt of the battle at Marathon," said Demosthenes, in the mightiest speech the world has ever known.

One feels impelled to cry out with Mark Antony—"Oh, judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their reason." The rights of nations seldom aim to establish the principles of justice and rights. "Greed and avarice, the lust of power and wealth, are generally the incentives to war, and have been incentives from time immemorial." Only ask the veteran who smelled the smoke of battle, who "heard the hoarse voiced cannon roar its death sound, who saw distorted features and writhing frames," and cities tormented and burnt, who felt the torrid heat of summer and the arctic cold of winter, ask the warrior, I say, and like Washington, he will cry out:—"My this plague of mankind be banished from the earth."

Correspondence

The Second Coming of Christ

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir:—An eloquent lecture by a man like E. S. Little will undoubtedly attract the attention of a willing and listening public, but another question is whether Mr. Little's theories correspond with the Truth as given us in the Scriptures.

Let us look for instance at "Armageddon" which, according to THE CHINA PRESS, he has tried to explain. Where the Scriptures tell us of Signs or Symbols we naturally must take it to be figurative or symbolic, but if not, we take it to be literal just like the Plagues of Egypt, Christ's Birth, etc., etc. Armageddon is the Place named in the Apocalypse, which is the mount or City of Megiddo, or the great Esdraelon Plain: the "Valley of Megiddo." By Joel it is also called the Valley of Jehosaphat. Referring to this great event "Bozrah" is named by Is. 34:6-8, 33:1-6 and the probabilities are that these localities are all included from Bozrah on the S. E. to Megiddo on the N. W. and this would exactly make 1,600 Stadia (about 160 miles), the distance named by St. John in the Apocalypse as being occupied by the Armies of the Antichrist. The Antichrist must first be revealed with the false Prophet who are just as real as the Messiah Himself who defeats them all (see also Hal. 3:1-6). If Mr. Little would look for explanation not to the Historians but to the Holy Scriptures while reading the Apocalypse, it will be to him a New Book and quite consistent. The Scriptures explain themselves and are so beautiful and simple that a

Child may understand them. God has set His own Seal to it and said: "Seek ye out of the Book of the Lord and read; no one of these Things shall fail" (Is. 34:16), and it is not for Mr. Little nor anyone else to "reveal" or spiritualise away such momentous facts as are already revealed and explained to us in the Holy Scriptures. I am, etc.
Another Expectant.

A Suggestion for Good Roads

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir:—Without good roads, even railroads in China must make but a lame attempt at the development of the country. At present the carriage of some commodities fifty miles to a railway station cuts off a high percentage of their value before they reach a railway station. To anyone who has travelled in the interior, roads are the first necessity. Not even forestry and agriculture should throw the question of roads into the shade. Over and above the financial loss, there is a high toll in human life every year owing to people having to cross unbridged streams and getting drowned in the floods. Without making more ado about the necessity, it behoves us to look around to see how to get roads constructed.

I see that a member of Parliament has introduced a bill ordering generals all over the country to use their soldiers to make roads. I for one would be delighted not only at seeing more roads thus constructed but at the generals in this country taking orders so meekly from Parliament. Of course, they ought to do it, but will they? At present orders from Parliament would take more effect if sent through the Civil Governors to the District Magistrates. As a beginning in road-making, why not parallel every line of railroad now constructed by a horse-road. The strip of land, say forty feet wide bordering on one side or other of the railroad land could be condemned as a place for a road. Arrangements could be made for paying the owners of the land. Then every haken district through which the road runs should be compelled to make the roadbed in its own district. This would not cost the owners of land of the district more than a day's labor of a man for every twenty or thirty acres. Of course, the merchants too would gladly contribute their share.

The reasons for beginning along-side of the railway line are: 1st. The grade of the railways would be a good guide as to the grade of the road. Besides, e.g., on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the engineers from the Prussian Chief down are men so enthusiastic about the development of the country that they would all go a long way to help in the engineering work.

2nd. The stone and gravel for macadamising could be hauled and dumped at convenient places along the railway line. This could be arranged for when the trucks are passing. This beginning on road construction was suggested to the writer by seeing how some of the lines of railroad are now running on the roadbed, e.g., between Nanking and Chinkiang, and in some cases the new road that the country folk have been compelled to use is not as good as the old one they had before the railroad came, had as it was.

Again, in the construction of new railroads, why not at the same time that the land is condemned for the railroads have the forty feet along whichever side is easier to construct the road also condemned? This would prevent the railroad excavating along that road site and would be at least a suggestion to the people through whose district the railroad ran to "get busy" and make the road-bed. If the roads were graded, those phrases in a way that the Government of the United States can understand.

Japanese Politics

The following excerpts from leading articles of prominent Japanese newspapers are taken from the Japan Advertiser:

The Osaka Asahi says that after January 10 the nation entered into a political season. The editor has no use for the Terauchi ministry in these days of constitutional government. If the political parties cannot oppose the Terauchi ministry or if they should support the ministry, there is only one thing for them to do, namely to dissolve.

The Yozodzu notices that Count Terauchi is fast trying to apply the political methods which he used in Korea. The political parties are also assimilating themselves to the Korean atmosphere. Count Terauchi is trying to destroy the constitutional principles. The nation should be watchful over this strange development.

The Jiji repeats the statement that the failure of the Japanese diplomacy in China was due to the lack of unity between the Foreign Office and the War Office. The latter has noted almost independently and recklessly. But now that Count Terauchi is Premier, he should know how to control the War Office, because he is known to have great prestige in that department. That is one thing among others which is expected of the present ministry.

The Nichi-Nichi finds no reason why the leaders of the three political parties should be bound by the Terauchi ministry on political affairs. In matters of diplomacy, the three leaders once agreed not to make use of them for political purposes. In view of this fact it is probable that Count Terauchi may try to invite these leaders to give him support in diplomacy. But that is another thing. Politically, the Ken-Sekai is in an absolute majority. If that party thinks that the Terauchi ministry lacks the confidence of the nation, it should introduce a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry. And if the Terauchi ministry is confident that it has the support of the nation, it may see to it that the Diet is dissolved. That is all there is to it.

President Wilson's Meaning And Motive.

(Washington correspondence of the London Times, December 25)

Press despatches from London indicate that there are various important points about President Wilson's Note which still require elucidation. Some of these points have been mentioned in previous messages, but for the sake of a clear understanding of the situation, which, if misunderstood, is fraught with considerable dangers to Anglo-American relations, they will bear restating.

The first thing is that it is in no way the President's intention to play the German game. He is now, as always, absolutely neutral. His Note, according to information from a sure source, is inspired by the following main motives. First, he wishes to help on the general cause of peace by a formal declaration of willingness to participate after the war in any association of the nations to enforce peace. Secondly, he is inspired by a desire to give the belligerents, especially Germany, a better excuse for fully defining their conceptions of a possible settlement than is afforded by the indirect means of intercourse between enemies. Another thing which the President particularly wishes to have repeated is that he is neither suggesting peace nor offering mediation.

That the Note would be sharply criticised by the Allied peoples was expected, but it was not expected that it would arouse quite the resentment it seems to have done. Stress is laid upon the fact that the objects of the belligerents were identical, but that they seemed to be identical, as defined by statesmen of the two sides. It is argued that his position as an actively benevolent neutral compelled him to take seriously the recent efforts of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and others to obliterate the spots from the Prussian leopard.

Precision Wanted

Regarding his request for the reasons of the war, it is explained that the President wanted not an exposition of the factors which produced the war, but a precise statement of the terms upon which the belligerents would consider peace. He wished to know whether two years' fighting had modified their aspirations and ambitions.

The Associated Press dealt yesterday with this phase of the situation in an inspired despatch from Washington. It explains that "a desire for information as to their exact meaning in stating that they seek a just and permanent peace is the whole purpose of the President's Note to the belligerents." The dispatch continues:—

"This Government does not know, and feels that it has no real means of knowing, what terms would be required by each of the belligerents to make peace. It regards the recent speeches of leading statesmen of all the countries as vague and undefined, and sees nothing in them that would enable a conference to draw up a treaty. All speak of the rights of small nations, repugnance of conquest, and of guarantees of a permanent peace, but no one nation has yet gone into what it means by these phrases in a way that the Government of the United States can understand."

"Recent Press comment has been taken to enhance that vagueness. France, for instance, has not disclosed if what she considers a just peace means the evacuation of her Northern Provinces or in addition to that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, or if in addition to both those claims she expects a money indemnity for the damage of invasion, or beyond that, if she has an actual program for doing away with so-called German militarism. In short, the United States asks what she would accept today as the basis of peace."

"Similar issues apply to all the belligerent countries in merely a varying form. What President Wilson wants is their details. "As the largest neutral she is facing grave problems, and as the friend of all the parties concerned the United States feels most earnestly that she is entitled to know those facts. Unless some one of the groups lays down its actual terms there will be no basis for negotiation and no possibility of peace till the world is bled white. There is not the slightest expectation here that the terms laid down will be reconcilable at first. It is known that some of the nations will demand what in actuality is impossible. Nevertheless the naming of those terms will afford a basis for negotiation, and a starting place from which conflicting interests can begin to converge."

U.S. Public Opinion
Public opinion, in spite of the protests of various authorities of conservative and pronounced pro-Ally tendencies, accepts the explanation favourably. Nobody, save a few confirmed pacifists, expects that anything definite will happen for a long time, but there is a rather general feeling that the cause of peace has in some way or other been furthered, and few agree with the New York Tribune that by seeming to play the German game the President has forfeited his influence. Newspapers so different as the New York Sun, the World, and the New York Times reach by different routes the conclusion that the British Press has yielded, perhaps rather hastily, to a provocation the existence of which is freely admitted by the com-

mentators. The Sun takes the line that the President's demarche may produce a discussion calculated to show the German people that it is really to their interest to quit fighting; the New York Times, that the Note is patently a hint to Berlin to answer Mr. Lloyd George's request for detailed terms; and the World, that the Allies should realize that the war is touching the United States so closely as to justify the President's interference.

The World's view deserves particular notice. It is the view expressed, sometimes unconsciously by a large section of the Provincial and Western Press. The President's action, it is rather generally argued, cannot do harm and may do good; it is felt that at any rate, it is a great thing to have started a discussion on peace. The prevalence of that opinion is due less to Prussian peace propaganda than to the fact that it chimes in both with self-interest and with humanitarianism. It chimes in with self-interest, because the public is coming more and more to the conclusion that the sooner the war ends the better for the material position of the country; it chimes in with humanitarianism, because from the outset the war has been condemned as a ghastly blot upon the escutcheon of humanity. As Mr. Lansing indicated in one of his remarkable statements last Thursday—the indignation caused by which has done much to eclipse the really important issues raised by the President—the possibility of a recrudescence of submarine atrocities of a kind which the United States would have to fight and to punish looms disconcertingly before a people whose ruling passion is peace.

The rise in the prices of commodities is beginning to offset, if sporadically, the war-trade prosperity. Our blockade in his various ramifications more and more dislocates trade with Europe and even with other regions. Our finan-

cial operations are officially accused of deranging domestic banking. The stock market is dangerously inflated and sensitive. Life, in fact, is feverish and abnormal, while, behind and above such considerations, always looms the suspicion, inevitable in a liberal and peace-loving community, that the belligerent peoples would be willing for peace if only somebody could bring their Governments together.

A Purely American Policy
The President's Note, in a word, represents in a double sense a
(Continued on Page 7)

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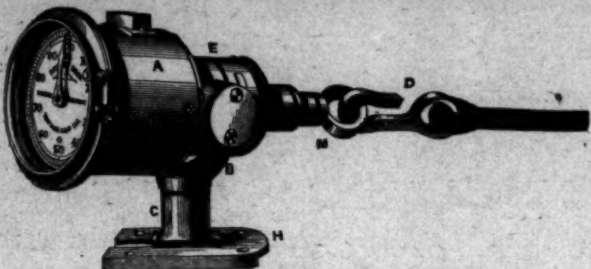
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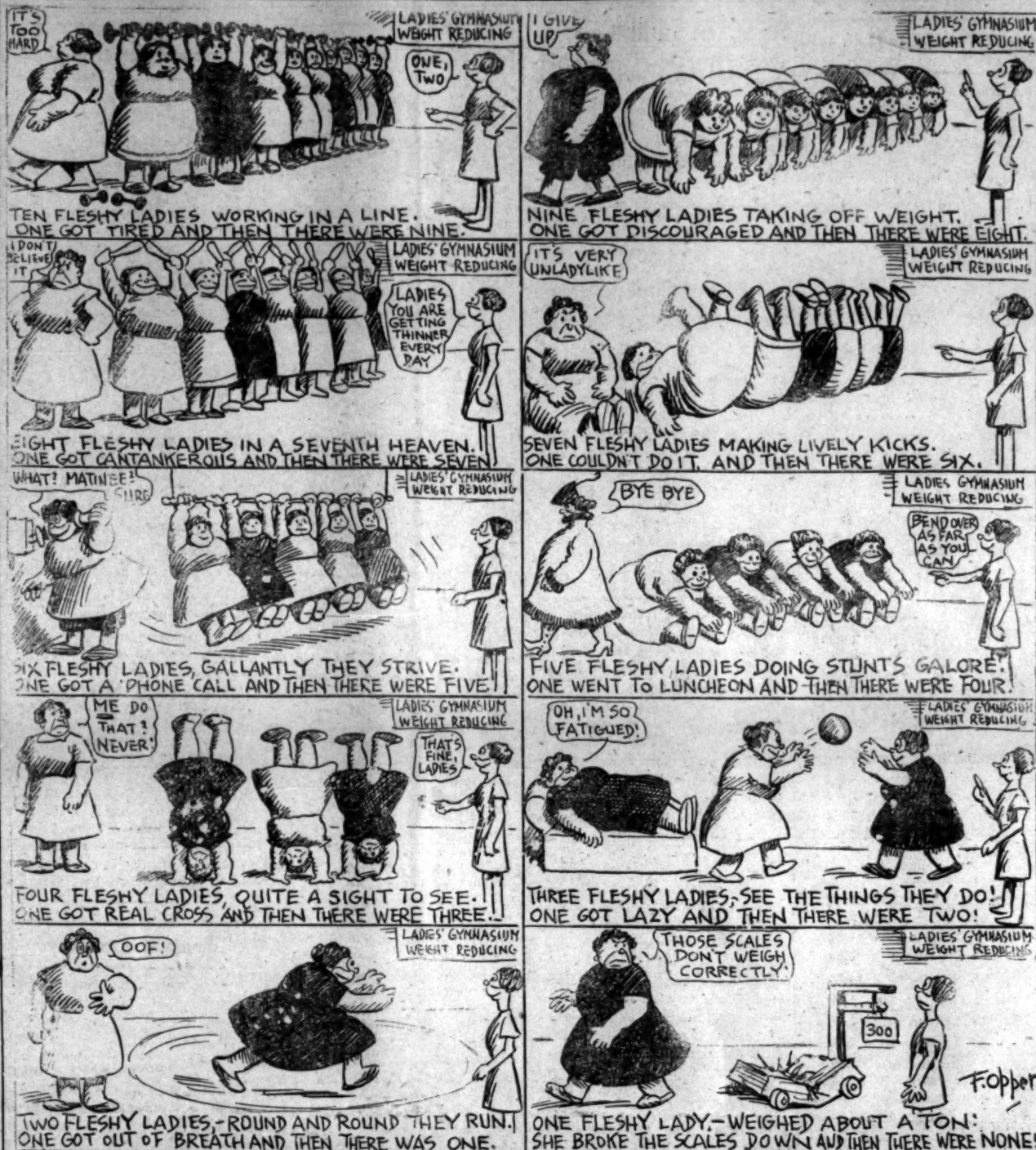
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to Enforce Peace. We have allowed us to be misled by the pin-prick variety, with the result that the idea that we are "unreasonable" is far stronger here than it ought to be—so strong, in fact, as to give such persons as Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. Charles Trevelyan altogether too favorable and too influential an audience for their now chronic complaints that the British public and British political opinion would be revealed as strongly pacifist were it not for the Press and Parliamentary censorship. Only on Saturday a letter from Mr. Russell to the President in this sense was conveyed into the country and published.

The subject, of course, is one of the utmost difficulty and complexity. But there will be disappointment among our well-wishers, if at this critical juncture our Government, under the auspices of statesmen whose career and character Americans like to think postulate unusual sympathy with their institutions, an effort is not made to broaden, overhaul, and render more human our relations with the United States. And among the first things people hope for is an answer to the President's Note so comprehensive and so clear that it will carry conviction not only to the White House but to every farmstead in the West.

Anecdotes of the Famous

Lord Buxton, the Governor General of South Africa, is an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton, and he tells many good fishing yarns.

One of his favorites is about an angler who one day had four hours tussle with a huge salmon before he was able to land it. When at last he had made sure of his catch he took it home in ecstasy and related his triumph to his maiden aunt. Of course, like all fishermen, he made as much of the story as possible, and laid special stress on the time it took and the immense energy he had to expend before he could bring the salmon safely to land.

When he had finished he waited anxiously for the praise due to his cleverness and heroism. For some moments there was silence, and then his aunt looked up from her knitting with a puzzled expression on her face.

"But, my dear Tom," she said quietly, "why did you not cut the string and get rid of the brute?"

ANECDOTES OF THE FAMOUS

The late Lord Minto used to tell a story about a famous art connoisseur who once sat next to a rather illiterate alderman at a public banquet. In the course of conversation the alderman mentioned that his grandfather had known the great Napoleon. "Indeed!" said the other. "That's very interesting." "Yes," the alderman went on. "And I still have the fine snuff-box that Napoleon gave him. It has a hen in diamonds on the lid." "A hen!" exclaimed the other. "Oh, I see! You probably mean an eagle—the Imperial eagle?" "No," insisted the alderman. "It's a hen plain enough. I've got it with me. Look!"—and he pulled from his pocket a splendid gold box with an "N" in brilliants on the lid.

One of Chauncey Depew's best stories is the story of the spotted dog, which as a boy he bought from a local dog dealer. "The next morning it was raining," he says, "and I took the dog out into the woods, but the rain was too much for him. It washed the spots off. I trotted the dog back to the dealer. 'Look at this animal,' I said, 'The spots have all washed off.' 'Great guns, boy!' he replied, 'there was an umbrella, went with that dog. Didn't you get the umbrella?'"

Scientific Dentistry

An Irish maid in the service of a London family recently visited a dentist. Upon her return her mistress said to her, "Well, Bridget, did you have the tooth filled?" "I did, mum." "And what did the dentist fill it with—gold or amalgam?" "I don't know just what it was, mum, but from the way it felt I should think it was with thunder and lightning, mum."

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd
have opened a new receiving office at
6A Broadway
(Scotch Bakery)

ADVANTAGES OF GAS RADIATORS:

1. Cheap.
2. Clean.
3. Portable.
4. Perfect Combustion therefore, No Waste.
5. Enormous Heating Power.
6. Minimum Gas Consumption.
7. Maximum Heat.

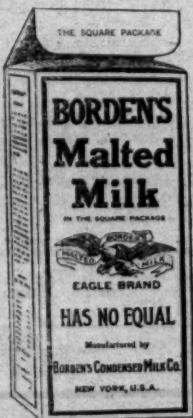
Hire:—50 cents per month.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Office,
5 Thibet Road.

Showroom,
29 Nanking Road.

To keep your baby perfectly well this summer



1. Keep it cool and out-of-doors as much as possible.
2. Give it plenty of boiled water.
3. Make its food light. You, yourself, don't eat as much heavy meat in summer as in winter. Lighten your baby's diet.

Also don't give him raw cow's milk with its heavy indigestible curd and germs of summer complaint—summer complaint that kills more babies than any other cause in the world.

Give it Borden's Malted Milk.

It is a complete food, so you need add only water and boil one minute.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

President Wilson's Meaning and Motive

(Continued from Page 6)

purely American policy, and it is a mere accident if it seems to be playing Germany's game simply because an immediate and inconclusive peace would suit Germany but not us. Nor if it has the sanction of self-interest can it be called selfish. It involves a departure from fixed policy and a sacrifice of cherished traditions the magnitude of which can hardly be realized by anyone inured to European affairs. As the Administration knows full well, adherence to the League to Enforce Peace, which is now the first item of the President's foreign policy, inevitably involves the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and the definite surrender of the theory of comfortable isolation under which the United States has reached maturity. It means that besides recognizing the right of Europe to interfere in Latin-American countries like Mexico the United States has decided that, as the President said in a recent speech, she cannot again stand by if the pillars

of civilization are threatened by the sword.

Surely, it is felt here, such an announcement by the head of a Government of strong pacifist tendencies should, especially when taken in conjunction with the current effort for more adequate armaments, somewhat counter-balance such shortcomings in logic and fact as those of which the President may have been guilty. In such circumstances it is earnestly hoped by our friends that, instead of indulging in justifiable criticism, we should realize the intrinsic significance of the President's announcement, and see how we can legitimately aid him in educating his countrymen to shoulder the responsibilities that the announcement envisages for them.

It was said that German intrigue cannot be considered to be at the bottom of the American movement for a speedy peace. So far as surface manifestations of the movement go that undoubtedly is true. At the same time the Prussian propagandists are playing a deep and energetic game.

German Propaganda

Helped by American henchmen like Mr. Hearst, by German-Americans like Mr. Schiff, and by swarms

of minor agents, they are stimulating the demand for peace. From one end of the country to the other they are proclaiming and whispering that it is bound to be a drawn war; that, therefore, America has a wonderful opportunity of serving humanity, and the President of making history by stopping it now; that if it goes on it will only mean untold suffering, in which, perhaps, the United States will be included; and that, any how, the navalism of England and not the militarism of Prussia is the danger.

Their grand object is to get the American people to compel Congress to try to force us to cease fighting by an embargo upon the export of all war supplies, from big guns to dollars. In this they will fail.

Their second object is to mobilize American sentimentalism and inexperience of European affairs to make bad blood between the United States and the Allies by demonstrations in favor of peace. They may succeed in this unless we are careful and alert.

Count Bernstorff and others among the writers of Prussian advertisements indicate that Berlin may answer the President's Note by confidentially submitting to him the German terms. Should this happen, it may be taken for granted that the terms will leak out.

Unless the information collected here is wrong the root idea of current

German intrigue is to see whether by seeming to yield regarding France and Belgium, and by some concessions likewise to the general principles for which we are fighting, she cannot gull us into consenting to a post-bellum conference regarding the Balkans, or some other arrangement which would give her a chance of consolidating "Middle Europe." The plot is unlikely to succeed with us. But American interest in the Near East and American knowledge of its complicated questions and of its vast European importance are virtually nil. Hence by exploding the plot by a refusal we might, as things stand, easily help the Germans to a rather serious extent in their never-ending effort to saddle us with the responsibility for a needless continuance of this war.

But the need for alertness goes far further than the bringing of our explanations of the war up to date. The whole machinery of our intercourse with the United States cries aloud for repairs, alterations and additions. The blockade, the "black list," the censorship, &c.—in all these controversies we have right on our side. The trouble is that we have relied too much upon pure diplomacy and its trappings to make our case. We have dealt too much with the Government, and too little with the people. We have argued so much and explained too little. Our Notes, excellent as they have been, have tended to be legal bricks rather than explanations calculated to appeal to a democracy to whom international law is a closed book and which is traditionally suspicious of diplomacy in general, and of British diplomacy in particular, and whose suspicions must be cured before the Senate will consent to the realization of the President's project of American participation in the League



The instrument shown is Victrola XIV, \$150

A Victrola for the dance season!

When the Victrola plays your dance music every selection is a gem—every dance a joy. And any time is dance time with a Victrola in your home.

The Victrola is a perfect "orchestra" for skilled dancers—a perfect "teacher" for beginners.

Add joy to the nights to come—ask us about getting a Victrola, \$150 to \$400. Easiest of terms.

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Montie & Co., Ltd.



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Banks	
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Com. Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 152 1/2
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yantai	\$257 1/2
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$155
Mongkong Fire	\$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	108s.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 33
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	\$28.40
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raid	\$2.40
Docks	
Mongkong Dock	\$126 1/2
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Am. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Mongkong Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 59
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86 S.
Wellfleet Land	Tls. 3.
Central Estate	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-w.	Tls. 158 1/2
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 108
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 80
Kung Yik	Tls. 116
Yantai	Tls. 14.10
Yantai Pref.	Tls. 14.50
Yantai Pref. Pref.	Tls. 191
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$128 S.
Green Island	\$11.60 B.
Wahson	Tls. 20 1/2 S.
Wahson	Tls. 20 1/2 S.
Wahson	Tls. 20 1/2 S.
Wahson	Tls. 20 1/2 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	\$15 1/2 B.
Lavelly	\$90
Lane Crawford	\$90 B.
Motrie	\$8 1/2 B.
Wahson	\$8 1/2 B.
Wahson	\$8 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12 1/2
Amberst	Tls. 13 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 10 1/2 S.
Ayer Jawah	Tls. 10 1/2 S.
Batu Alam	Tls. 1.00
Bukit Toh Alam	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chomor United	Tls. 1.55 B.
Chompedak	Tls. 1.55
Chong	Tls. 1.55
Consolidated	Tls. 1.55
Domination	Tls. 1.55
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 1.55
Java Consolidated	Tls. 1.55
Kamunting	Tls. 1.55
Kapala	Tls. 1.55
Kapayang	Tls. 1.55
Karant	Tls. 1.55
Kota Bahru	Tls. 1.55
Krook Jawa	Tls. 1.55
Padang	Tls. 1.55
Pengkalen Durian	Tls. 1.55
Permat	Tls. 1.55
Repah	Tls. 1.55
Samarang	Tls. 1.55
Seke	Tls. 1.55
Semambu	Tls. 1.55
Semambu	Tls. 1.55
Semambu	Tls. 1.55
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1.55
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1.55
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 1.55
Shanghai Pabang	Tls. 1.55
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungel Durian	Tls. 1.55
Sun Mangie	Tls. 1.55
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1.55
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.55
Walping	Tls. 1.55
Canah Merah	Tls. 1.55
Tebong	Tls. 1.55
Ulobr	Tls. 1.55
Zhangbe	Tls. 1.55
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 22
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 20
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 20
Shai Telephone	Tls. 20
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 20

S. Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 1, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying

rate @ 86 1/2 = Tls. 1.15 @ 71.8 = \$1.60

Mex. Dollars. Market rate... 71.4

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver... 1856

Copper Cash... —

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/7 1/2 = Tls. 5.55

Exch. @ 71.8 = Mex. \$ 7.72

Peking Bar... Tls. 282

Native Interest... —

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 37 1/2

Bank rate of discount... 5 1/2 %

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s... %

4 m-s... %

6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2

Consols... —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3-7 1/2

London... Demand 3-7 1/2

India... (nominal) T.T. 260

Paris... Demand 50 1/2

New York... T.T. 85 1/2

New York... Demand 85 1/2

Hongkong... (nominal) T.T. 70

Japan... T.T. 59 1/2

Batavia... T.T. 209

Bank's Buying Rates

London, nominal 4 m-s Cds. 3-8 1/2

London, nominal 4 m-s Dcs. 3-8 1/2

London, nominal 6 m-s Cds. 3-9

London, nominal 6 m-s Dcs. 3-9 1/2

Paris... nominal 4 m-s 517

New York... nominal 4 m-s 88 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-

CHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1=Hk. Tls. 5.21

Hk. Tls. 1=France 5.82

" " 1=Mark 14.84

Gold \$1=Hk. Tls. 1.10

Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.78

" " 1=Rupess 2.83

" " 1=Rouble 3.99

" " 1=Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 1, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Lands Tls. \$6.00

Telephones Tls. \$6.00

Langkats Tls. 20.50

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50

Gulas "L" Tls. 7.50

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation

of the Principles upon

which Life Assurance

is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life

Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the

above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

SEES U. S. GAINING

CHINA'S GOOD WILL

Japanese Business Man Wants

His Country To Cultivate

Better Feeling

The development made by Ameri-

can finance since the outbreak of the

war is a thing to be noted," says a

leading Japanese business man just

returned from the United States in an

interview given the Chugai Shogyo.

He further explains how the United

States is winning the friendship and

good will of China. He continues:

"War conditions have caused the

use of many new industries in

America, increasing its affluence and

changing it from a debtor to creditor

nation. The large profits from the

manufacture of war materials cannot

be maintained after the war and the

Americans are aware of it. American

publicists, therefore, are carefully

considering as what to do with these

newly developed industries and, more-

over, how to invest the enormous

profits gained since the war.

"At present, the idea believed to be

the most feasible is investment for

the development of Chinese resources.

Not long ago, what is known as the

International Corporation was or-

ganized by the leading bankers and

business men; and plans to invest

10,000,000,000 yen in the Far East.

Imagine what this will accomplish in

the Orient after the war?

"The United States withdrew from

the Sextuple Loan Groups in its de-

claration in 1913 but notwithstanding

she has gradually gained an ad-

vantageous economic position in

China.

"Japan, if she kisses China on one

cheek, slaps her on the other, and the

Chinese are, at a loss as how to meet

this attitude. Further, the Japanese

look down upon the Chinese as a de-

clining nation, and this has injured

the harmony of Sino-Japanese rela-

tions. If Japan desires to win a strong

place among the Powers after the war

and if she wants an influential posi-

tion in China she must take a different

attitude towards China and must make

efforts to win the heart of China.

With a new attitude and the financial

aid, which China needs today, Japan

can change Chinese sentiment.

"The United States is capable of

making an annual investment of

1,000,000,000 yen in the market of

China; therefore, if possible, I desire

to see the co-operation of Japanese

and American capital in China. Ameri-

can methods are extremely good and

have made the Chinese see American

sincerity. Japan must make efforts

to win China's friendship if she is

going to have any share in the

activities in China."

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 30.—Today's

rates, prices and deliveries were as

follows:—

Consols 2 1/2 % for account... 5 1/2 %

Cheques on London at

Paris... Fr. 27.80

T.T. on London at New

York... G. \$ 47 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot)... 37 1/2

Bank of England Rate of

Discount... 5 1/2 %

Market rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %

Cotton; Egyptian P. G. P... 21.20d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Schinde

and Bengal... 8.35d.

Cotton; Mid American Spot... 11.09d.

Plantation Rubber January.

2s. 10 1/2 d. to 2s. 11d. paid.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write

as follows in their fortnightly market

report:—

Our Homeward Freight market,

both to Europe and America, remains

in identically the same position as

when last writing and we have

nothing to add except that there is

every prospect of freight via the

Pacific being again advanced 25%

all round in the course of a month

or so.

Conatwise:—As was only to be

expected under the circumstances

this market is rather lifeless at the

moment but there is a strong

"under tow" and we expect to see

a rapid rise all round when the

Chinese re-commence business after

the New Year holidays.

For London and the Continent:—

The following are the next cargo-

boats advertised to load on this

berth:—

s.s. Sailing

London Atsuta Maru Feb. 11

London Hitachi Maru Feb. 25

Genoa Glenamoy Mar. 2

For New York via Panama:—The

s.s. Toyooka Maru sails today and

the s.s. Euryates follows on the

6th instant. It was intended that

the s.s. Bolton Castle should take

the berth loading about the 20th but

she has since been taken by the

Government for national needs. It

is hoped that another vessel will

shortly be declared to take the berth

in her place.

Coast Rates

South Japan Coal Ports:

To Shanghai \$3.50 fixed, Y. 4.00 fixed.

To Hilo \$16.00 fixed.

To Hongkong \$5.50 fixed.

To Singapore Y. 20.00 nominal.

Wuhu, Chinkiang:

To Canton 47 cands. liner terms, firm.

Wuhu:

To Swatow 45 cands. liner terms.

Saigon:

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office:
35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hilo, Puket.
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
Bombay, Klang, Seremban.
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.).
Fochow, Medan, Tavo, (Lower).
Haiphong, New York, Burma.
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.
Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.
Haiphong, Papeete.
Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
W. L. Fattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., (Chairman).
C. E. Anton Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
Bankok, Johore, Penang.
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.
Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.
Fochow, Medan, Sourabaya.
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.
Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kgp. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hanoi, Peking.
Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.
Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
(Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolaevsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dairen o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserves \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE St. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

Branches:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up, U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRASIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Guilts 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—Guilts 9,925,431 (about £827,129)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjerassin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital £1,250,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

6559

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000

Reserves Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

New York Bankers:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General. Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank). Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.
Carmarthenshire Dec. 28
Cyclops " 9
Kamo Maru " 24
Kashima Maru " 13
Katori Maru " 6
Merino Maru " 3
Mishima Maru Jan. 9
Nankin* Dec. 12
Ningchow " 26
Novara** " 24
Onfa " 14
Suwa Maru Jan. 29
Teucer " 13
Tydeus " 29

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazona Dec. 15
Armand Behic Jan. 19
Athos " 2
Plymesden Dec. 1

For Vancouver, etc.

Empress of Japan Jan. 13
Egremont Castle Nov. 20
Burymedon Dec. 23
Kanagawa Maru Nov. 22
Toyooka Maru Jan. 31
Toshiba Maru Dec. 12

For San Francisco, etc.

Nippon Maru Jan. 14
Shinyo Maru " 19
Tenyo Maru Dec. 21

For Seattle

Hawaii Maru Jan. 18
Manila Maru Dec. 13
Mexico Maru Jan. 7
Shidzuoka Maru Jan. 8
Tama Maru Dec. 24

*With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

Sailed *Due

Cardiganshire Dec. 15 Feb. 2
Glenamoy Nov. 10 Feb. 5
Glengyle Feb. 26

From Vancouver, etc.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 3	4.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
16	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	5.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 2	3.00	Nagasaki	Persia	Rus.	R. V. F.
3	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillera	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	9.30	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	10.30	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	11.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
10	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	noon	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
14	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
16	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 3	7.00	Marseilles etc.	Portos	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11	noon	London etc.	Aisla maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
25	noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	..	London etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line
4	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
2	6.30	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Jap.	B. & S.
3	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Swatow	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chusan	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kashang	Br.	B. & S.
8	11.00	Takao, Poochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
13	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunling	Br.	B. & S.
17	..	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
23	..	Hongkong	Kureps of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 2	7.00	Tsingtao & Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
3	..	Chinwangtao direct	Shinfoo	Chi.	K. M. A.
2	A.M.	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
3	3.00	Vladivostok	Persia	Rus.	R. V. F.
2	D.L.	Chetoo	Huanan	Br.	B. & S.
2	D.L.	Dainy	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
3	..	Chinwangtao direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
4	10.00	Weihaeiwei, Chetoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
10	0.00	Dainy	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	11.00	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 2	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Sulow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
3	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	N. Y. K.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	D.L.	Wuhu	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	M.N.	do	Kuwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	M.N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
10	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 1	Ningpo	Kiangtse	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Feb 1	Japan	Nigata maru	2154	Jap.	N. Y. K.	SMRW
Feb 1	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Feb 1	Japan	Myogisan maru	141	Jap.
Feb 1	Hongkong	Yingchow	1562	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 1	Hongkong	Wonsang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Feb 1	Dainy	Kobe maru	1336	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Feb 1	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Feb 1	Japan	Yokohama maru	1907	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WTW
Feb 1	Japan	Hanyang	1307	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
Feb 1	Japan	Kashang	1145	Br.	B. & S.	..
Feb 1	Japan	Hirado maru	1073	Br.	B. & S.	..
Feb 1	Chetoo	Fengtien	1581	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Feb 1	Hankow	Sulow	1851	Br.	B. & S.	CNV
Feb 1	Hankow	Tatung	1491	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 1	Swatow	Hangchow	1491	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 1	Hankow	Tsangtsh	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	CKPW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 1	Tsingtao	Ono maru	557	Jap.	S. M. R.
1	Hankow etc.	Tale maru	1126	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	Hankow etc.	Lucho	1206	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	Chinwangtao	Burumbet	1156	Br.	N. Y. K.
1	Japan	Chikusan maru	2578	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	Wuhu	Ichang	1228	Br.	B. & S.
1	Dainy	Ishin maru	911	Jap.	S. M. R.
1	Hankow etc.	Kiangshin	2104	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
1	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.
1	Ningpo	Kiangtse	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Settup	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
P & O	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am. g-b.	1392	8	159	Brotherton
K & N	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
O & W	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick
B & N	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. g-b.	3218	10	..	Fewel

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Tobe, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being disarmed.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February, at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 3 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms, (electric fans fitted), European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtse, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. S. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N. K. K. Wharf on Monday, Feb. 5 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luanyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHIANWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, February 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHIANWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Shinfoo, February 3. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, February 3, at 10 a.m. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHIANWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Proteus February 5. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tamsui, Captain J. A. McCulloch, will leave on Friday, February 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at daylight. This steamer has extra large staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, \$50.00 single and \$80.00 return. Return tickets are available for six months. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Nankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tangchow, Fengtien, Shantung, and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage, money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlroths	YWGW
Dec 31	Ningpo	Anping	1169	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YTPD
Jan 28	Liverpool	Antiochus	3805	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
Jan 31	Singapore	Area	3013	Br.	A. P. Co.	APCUW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bobemia	4283	Aus.	Am. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3888	Aus.	Am. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Jan 16	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	183	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Genturra	4066	Br.	Glen Line	YTPDW
Jan 19	Japan	Gemin	136	Br.	M. B. K.	YTPD
Jan 6	Poochow	Heinrich	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KND
Jan 13	Poochow	Hagan	1839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	BI
Jan 20	Poochow	Hsinchi	1863	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 20	Japan	Hunan	1862	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangtsh	1836	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	TKDD
Jan 18	"	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YTPD
Jan 22	Chetoo	Kiangtse	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPDW
Jan 31	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	368	Br.	J. M. & Co.	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Melloo	406	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOGW
Jan 29	Hongkong	Malta	6064	Br.	P. & O.	8 p
Jan 21	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YKDW
Jan 31	Vladivostok	Persia	2579	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklang	1940	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silecia	3318	Aus.	Am. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 31	Ichang	Shubin	491	Chi.	S. S. N. Co.	KNA
Jan 31	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1523	Chi.	K. M. A.	"
Jan 15	Hankow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 30	Japan	Wakamatsu maru	2778	Jap.	M. E. K.	HYPW

Business and Official Notices



NOTIFICATION.

PASSPORTS

BRITISH subjects resident in this Consular District are requested to hand in without delay to this Consulate General for safe custody all Passports in their possession (except those in Chinese) which they do not intend to use in the immediate future. For each Passport a receipt will be given which will enable the Passport to be recovered when required for any lawful purpose.

This measure is designed to prevent the loss of Passports. Such loss may involve the person concerned in very serious trouble, especially if the above request be disregarded.

Passports must be personally handed in at the Mixed Court Assessor's Office, which is situated on the ground floor at the north end of the Consulate-General.

(Sd.) E. H. FRASER,

H.B.M. Consul-General,

Shanghai, 22nd January, 1917. 12456

LYCEUM THEATRE

In Aid of the French War Orphans
On Saturday, February 3rd
and Monday, February 5th
at 8.30 p.m.

"LA NAVARRAISE"
Opera in 2 Acts, by Massenet
CAST

La Navarraise Madame Thun
Aranau Mr. Specimen
Garrido Mr. Currie
Remigio Mr. Blom
Ramon Mr. Casella
Bustamante Mr. Gjerding
Chorus of Soldiers
Stage Manager Mr. Lemiere
Orchestra Conductor Mr. Alberti
"PIERROT'S DREAM"

Ballet, in one act

Book & Music by Mr. L. de Luca

Pierrot Mr. L. de Luca
Pierrette Miss Brodie
The Moon Miss E. Newcomb
The Comet Miss Valentine
The Columbine Mrs. Baker, the
Misses Caristo and Harris
The Harlequins The Misses Lin-
nans, Tricmon and Love
The stars Mrs. Mason, the
Misses Agassie, Coquelle,
Evans, Newcomb and Rees
Polichinelle Mr. Boezi

Orchestra Conductor...Prof. Monikus

Booking opens at Moutrie & Co.,

Friday, January 26th.

First Performance

Boxes will be sold privately.

Dress Circle and Stalls \$5. Pit \$3.

Gallery \$1.

Second Performance

Ordinary prices: Early doors Gallery

\$1.50. 12402

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that

the Register of Shares of the

Corporation, at this Branch,

will be closed from the 12th to

the 24th February, both days

inclusive, during which period

no transfer of shares can be

effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917. 12439

Carpets and Rugs

MADE TO ORDER

Carpets and rugs of every descrip-

tion manufactured. Only Expert

Workmen of Peking and Tientsin

employed. Newest patterns and most

artistic designs. Materials guaranteed

to be of the best quality. Only the

best Chinese colour, which remains

ever fresh and will never fade. To used.

Our goods have already established a

wide reputation. Our factory is run

on modern lines in every way, and

we believe it is the first of its kind in

Shanghai. Prices have been lowered.

Foreign orders from abroad are

solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.

Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs

French Concession. 12447

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith had a

friend who was off for

the front.

And said: "I approve

him it's quite the right

stunt:

"If you'll teach them

the merits of 'Upper

Crust kye

"In Europe, I also,

will come bye and

bye."

THE AMERICAN DRINK IS

"UPPER CRUST" RYE

UNEQUALLED FOR

HIGHBALLS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

12456

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI

1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII

(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we

will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and

we guarantee you a capital of at

least two thousand dollars, after

18 years and 10 months pay-

ments.

Our bonds have a surrender

and loan value after two years,

the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a

Further Advantage viz.,

Our Monthly Drawings

which give you an opportunity to

get every month a return of from

\$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the

accounts of the Society is conducted

by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary

and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the

Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,

General Managers.

12457

The Oriental Press

Mr. Richard Chester has been

appointed the Advertising Manager

of the Oriental Press from this date.

As heretofore communications

respecting Advertising or Printing

addressed to the Manager, the

Oriental Press, will have our best

attention.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS,

February 1st, 1917. 12578

The Sparkis Aerated

Water Factory, Ltd.

The Certificate for 44 shares

Nos. 1/40 & 137/140 in this

Company, standing in the name of

Wong Park-sang (黃柏生)

of Shanghai, has been lost, and if

at the expiration of a fortnight

from the date hereof the above

document be not forthcoming,

another Certificate for the said

shares will be issued by the Com-

pany and thereafter no other will

be acknowledged.

Shanghai, Jan. 17th, 1917.

The Eastern Syndicate,

General Managers.

Reliable London Selling Agents

We will sell for you your products:

General Produce, Oil seeds, Beans,

Oils, Hides, Wool, Gum, Fibre,

Tea, etc.

SEND US YOUR SAMPLES, WE

WILL VALUE THEM, AND WILL

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON

CONSIGNMENTS.

Write to:—

D. H. NEVSHEHIR & CO.

565 & 565a Mansion House Chambers,

11 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON.

N.B. Only first-class firms need

reply. 12479

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½%

WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in

China, Japan and Bombay accepts,

up to the 13th of February, orders

for the above War Loan on the

same conditions as formerly. 12447

ZUNG LEE & SONS, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

(W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895)

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you think of

China's Most Densely Populated

Province,

Think of Szechwan, and you will also

Think of Widler & Co., Chungking, W. China.

HOUSE TO LET

58 Sinza Road. Containing garage and tennis lawn.

Apply to Wha Tung Co.,

39 Hiangse Road. 12552

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2420

IN accordance with Article XVIII of

the Land Regulations, we, the under-

signed scrutineers duly appointed by

the Council, hereby declare that the

following nine Ratepayers polled the

greatest number of votes at the

election held on January 29 and 30,

and are therefore declared to have

been duly elected as the Council for

the Foreign Community of Shanghai,

for the year 1917:—

E. C. Pearce 860

Baron Y. Fujimura 787

E. C. Johnstone 747

E. C. Richards 731

E. I. Ezra 692

Count L. Jezierski 690

W. L. Merriman 667

A. S. P. White-Cooper 650

E. White 550

Total number of votes 991 and 16

irregular votes.

Cecil Holliday, Scrutineers.

C. W. WRIGHTSON,

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, January 31, 1917.

12565 F 2

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely

fresh, being imported weekly

from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always

in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to

all orders

Orders from outports and the

interior are carefully packed,

and all breakages will be

promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese

coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1096.

SHANGHAI

The Shanghai

Chemical

Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

12602 F 2

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2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

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GERMAN lessons given by ex-
perienced teacher to Chinese.
Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA
PRESS. 12600 F 3

FULLY-qualified Mandarin teach-
er is open to receive a few pupils.
Moderate terms. Apply to Box 5,
THE CHINA PRESS.

CHINESE TEACHER, holding
excellent references from foreign
gentlemen, is prepared to take ad-
ditional pupils for lessons in
written and colloquial Mandarin.
Low terms. Modern methods.
Success guaranteed. Apply to Box
1, THE CHINA PRESS. 12598 F 3

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS
are ready to give lessons in French,
Latin, Italian, Russian, German,
Turkish, Arabic and Japanese.
Please apply to Box 450, THE
CHINA PRESS. 12593 F 3

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY (beginner)
desires position as steno-typist.
Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA
PRESS. 12588 F 4

AN experienced Chinese seeks
position as a typist, office assistant,
or interpreter. Apply to Box 487,
THE CHINA PRESS. 12604 F 2

BUILDING overseer, expert in
concrete work, open for engage-
ment. At references. Apply to
Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS. 12563 F 4

WANTED for work in outport
(mission station), a lady steno-
grapher. Home provided. Address
to Box 491, THE CHINA
PRESS, stating qualifications. 12576 F 2

WANTED, work after office
hours, by expert lady stenographer
and typist. Apply to Box 481,
THE CHINA PRESS. 12550 F 2

YOUNG MAN (neutral) seeks
position as office assistant